The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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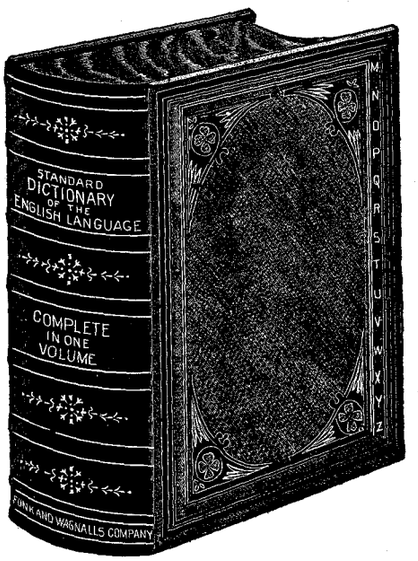

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The Standard Dictionary.

Questions Answered.

Mrs. W. E. O., Clio, Mich.: "Please favor me with the Standard's definition of the word ***corpse.*** Some of the dictionaries define it as a dead human body, while others define it as a human body either living or dead. Which is correct?"

The Standard Dictionary's definitions are authoritative. The book being entirely the work of experts excels in accuracy of definition any other dictionary on the market. The following is the treatment of the word ***corpse,*** taken from page 420, col. 2.

corpse, *n.* **1.** A dead body, usually of a human being; figuratively, anything that has lost all life and vigor.

It was held as a religious duty in all who could, to attend a *corpse* to the grave. GEIKIE *Life of Christ*, vol. ii., ch. 52, p. 330. [A. '80.]

Corpse. . . . Now only used for the body abandoned by the spirit of life, but once for the body of the living equally as of the dead. TRENCH *Select Glossary* p. 61. [E. P. & CO. '90.]

2†. A living body. **3†.** *Eccl.* An endowment in land [< F. *corps*; see CORPS.] **corps†.**

As will be seen from the foregoing, ***corpse*** came originally from the French *corps*, which means "body." Formerly the spelling *corps* was common in England and was used for a human body, whether living or dead. Chaucer, in his "Legend of Good Women," published in 1385, prefixes the adjective dede (dead) to corps in the sentence: "Forth she sette this dede corps and in the shryne yt shette (shut)."

M. H., Atlanta, Ga.: "I have often seen the word ***misspell*** in print. I do not find it in my dictionary. Two friends of mine recently made a wager on its spelling, agreeing to abide by the orthography of the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary. The point in dispute was whether the word is spelled ***mispell*** or ***misspell.*** Is the word in the Standard? and if so, how is it spelled?"

No dictionary can compare with the Standard for completeness of vocabulary. The vocabulary proper of this book contains nearly 302,000 words, being 175,000 more words than are given by the "International," and 75,000 more than the Century contains.

The most critical of all English journals, the London *Athenæum*, in the course of an exhaustive review of the Standard Dictionary said: "The vocabulary of the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is the most encyclopedic that has ever been compiled."

"M. H.'s" friends were wise in agreeing to abide by the orthography of the Standard Dictionary, for the Department of Spelling of this work was in charge of fifty eminent experts in orthography under the guidance of Prof. F. A. March, LL.D. No such array of learning was ever before combined on a single department of lexicography. On page 1130, col. 3, under ***mis-***[2] *prefix*, "M. H." will find the word he sought, spelled ***misspell.***

E. M., Memphis, Tenn.: "Are you familiar with any term in law like ***mancupation?*** I am told that such a term, meaning 'to levy or attach without seizure,' is in use in this state, but the nearest I am able to come to it is ***manucaption,*** which seems to have a widely different meaning My researches in the law dictionaries of Bouvier, Abbott, and Wharton have been fruitless. Neither my Century nor my Webster's International give the word. Can you help me out?"

As no such term as ***mancupation*** is recorded in the law-books and dictionaries available, "E.M.'s" question was referred to the Hon. John Bassett Moore, Professor of International Law and Diplomacy in Columbia University, and formerly Assistant Secretary of State, U. S. Judge Moore was editor in charge of the terms in General Law for the Standard Dictionary. We append his reply:

"I fear your correspondent's philology is in error. Evidently he means ***manucaption.*** In the case of Memphis Appeal Publishing Co., *v.* Albert Pike, 9 Heiskell, 697,703, it was held that the stock of a corporation might be levied on or attached, the Court saying that 'nothing like ***manucaption*** is necessary.' This was by the Supreme Court of Tennessee, 'Heiskell' being a Tennessee report. This ruling has been followed in several other Tennessee cases. The definition given by your correspondent of ***mancupation*** is just the reverse of the definition of ***manucaption,*** as the Supreme Court of Tennessee and most persons understand it. Perhaps it would be well to ask your correspondent to refer you to any Tennessee report in which the term ***mancupation*** is used."

The Standard Dictionary, of which the New York *Herald* says, "We are free to pronounce it the most complete and satisfactory dictionary yet printed," defines ***manucaption*** on page 1078, middle column.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

LYNCH-LAW IN OHIO—AND ELSEWHERE.

IMPASSIONED citizens of Urbana, Ohio, a city with a population of about 9,000, near the capital of the State, lynched a negro two weeks ago under circumstances that have called forth unsparing condemnation from the press of the country. A negro ravisher of a widowed woman had been brought to trial without delay and sentenced, on his plea of guilty, to imprisonment for twenty years—the extreme penalty fixed by the law. Removal of the prisoner to the penitentiary being delayed over night, local militiamen were added to the sheriff's posse on guard at the county jail. The militia fired upon a mob which attacked the jail, and killed and wounded several members of the mob. Appeal was made to the governor for more troops to preserve order. Governor Bushnell states that the captain of the militia, instead of the sheriff, the proper authority, made this first appeal, hence misunderstanding of the situation and delay resulted. One company, however, was ordered out, in response to a second appeal from the sheriff, and appeared on the scene early the following morning, only to leave it on representations (whether made by the mayor or the sheriff, or both, is a disputed point) that their presence was not needed. Then the mob broke into the jail and executed vengeance in short order. The feeling engendered by the resistance first made by the local militia ran so high that the sheriff, the captain, and other members of the local militia which fired on the mob, fled from the town. Later on a women's mass-meeting was held which demanded a change of law imposing capital punishment instead of imprisonment for the crime of rape.

Newspaper comment on this occurrence is intensified further by the fact that a mob of citizens of Princess Anne county, Md., a few days later, took from the court-house a negro ravisher who had been sentenced to death, and strung him up. A number of other cases of lynching have been reported since the case in Urbana.

Distrust of Courts and Laws.—"The people of Ohio have seen murderers tried and convicted of murder in the first degree two or three times over and finally set free. They have known many desperate and dangerous criminals to be sent to the penitentiary for long terms and released soon enough to make the whole costly process of the courts seem little better than a farce. It is notorious that the machinery provided for the punishment and, therefore, the prevention of crime is slow, cumbersome, costly, and, in the end, very uncertain.

"That is the real reason why, once in a while, the passion and indignation of the masses break through all restraints and some particularly wicked crime is avenged, roughly, brutally, and without regard to legal forms, by a frenzied mob, itself criminal and more dangerous than its victim. It is the bursting forth of a fire of impatient sense of wrong which is always smoldering.

"The manifestations of this discontent with the operation of the courts and the laws are very terrible when they take the form of such tragedies as that which has just been witnessed at Urbana; so frightful and so perilous that they must be made impossible, if punishment can accomplish that result. But the reform should not stop there. It ought to be made wide and deep, and the procedure of the courts of this State should be so changed, if it lies in human ingenuity to accomplish the result, that justice would be swifter, surer, and less expensive. Let that be done, and we shall see no more of lynch law and the awful tragedies to which it leads."—*The Leader, Cleveland, Ohio.*

A Martyr to Law and Order Needed.—"The one glimmering episode which challenges admiration was the firing of the local militia on the mob. The fatal mistake was made in not holding the soldiery to the grim, but wholesome work. The mayor of the city, who ordered the second company away, was a traitor to his trust, or panderer to the mob, and he must be held directly responsible for the subsequent events. It is time that somebody in authority fought one of these mobs to the death, either of himself or the mob. Give us a martyr, if need be, to law and order, and build his monument high. This affair is true anarchy—the mob spirit. And it is growing more unrestrained. There have been other lynchings in Ohio within recent years, and what happens in Ohio may easily happen in New England. Respect the law, or we shall need a Bonaparte to teach us to obey."—*The Republican, Springfield, Mass.*

"A Praiseworthy Lynching."—"The negro was killed irregularly, but justifiably. He committed an offense far more heinous than simple murder. . . . The community at Urbana would be less than human, indeed it would be lily-livered and lacking in gall, were it to allow this ravisher to live. . . .

"The State can do nothing to those persons who informally executed the negro at Urbana. It has not the power; it derives such power as it has from the people, and the people determined in other tribunal than that which the law creates that for his heinous offense the negro should suffer. Sympathy with the negro, condemnation of what may be called a mob will be lost. There can be no punishment of those people. The thing is impossible. Their sole offense consists in having done the right thing in the wrong way. Any brute, negro or other, who violates a woman ought to be shot down or hanged up, as may be most convenient. When there was like occurrence in Illinois the state authorities were powerless to bring a whole community to punishment. There will be like failure in Ohio; there ought to be like failure anywhere. The man who would be guilty of such an offense is not fit to live."—*The Chronicle, Chicago.*

No Arrests and No Trial.—The ease with which they [the

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state troops] allowed themselves to be persuaded to retire from the vicinity of the jail after they had arrived there and taken in the situation was superb. They had no thought to go shooting down their fellow citizens to protect a black brute like that. . . . There will be no arrests and no trial. Human nature is pretty much alike both in North and South, when crimes like the one of which 'Click' Mitchell was guilty are in question; and it is questionable whether the very strictest administration of justice will ever be able to dispense with the rough-and-ready services of Justice Lynch in cases in which Caucasian women are assaulted by ruffian Senegambians. The Ohioans of Urbana are not law-abiding enough to allow a brute like 'Click' Mitchell to escape the noose, court or no court."—*The Times-Democrat, New Orleans.*

A Discouraging Sequel.—"What has followed is even worse, because it is more deliberate. The commander of the militia, who had done merely his duty in protecting the prisoner and in firing upon the mob, was compelled to leave the place by threats of violence, and it is said that it will be impossible for him to get his living in Urbana hereafter, so much 'public opinion' resents his discharge of his duty. The women of Urbana have held a meeting, not to condemn or deplore the murder committed by a mob, but to demand that the penalty of death shall be affixed by law to the offense for which the extreme penalty of the law had already been awarded. The whole story would be disgraceful if it were told of a mining-camp. But it is told of an old and settled town, fully equipped with schools and churches, which fairly represents the civilization of the Middle West of the United States. In that point of view it is extremely discouraging."—*The Times, New York.*

The Governor's Present Duty.—"If Governor Bushnell has really any desire to take exemplary action in this emergency, there is no obstacle in his path. Let him send for the fugitive sheriff and militia officers. From them he can learn who were the ringleaders in the riot and whose threats led them to run, like whipped curs, to a place of concealment. Then, under directions from the chief executive, the law can readily take its course, and in the face of the lesson so administered it is by no means likely that Champaign county would again be troubled with lynch law and the terrorization of the guardians of the public peace. It is not because of a shortage of means of enforcing the law that Urbana has been made a headquarters of anarchy, but because the lawless element in the town believes that it has the secret sympathy of the local and state officials, who will, therefore, wink at lawlessness and dodge the necessity of punishing it."—*The Leader, Pittsburg.*

Charity for Human Nature.—"The disgrace of the outbreak in a measure is shared by the whole country because it represents so complete a breakdown of civilization, but it is better that it should have happened at Urbana than in some community where past slavery would have given a color of truth to the charge that a negro can not get justice. It is well that it should have happened within the zone of the influence of New England. If no other lesson can be extracted from the Urbana disgrace, there is at least the lesson of charity. It teaches that human nature is the same all over the country, and that one community is no more secure than another from the temptation of the gust of passion aroused by brutal crimes."—*The Republic, St. Louis.*

Self-Control and Respect for Law.—"What is of importance, and of tremendous importance, is whether in a long-settled and presumably civilized community there dwell that self-control and respect for law without which a republic can not endure. This is not fine-spun theorizing, but simple fact. An alarming growth of the lawless spirit is to be observed among people who commonly pass for good citizens. The poison is working at the vitals of the American state. If we are going to make liquor laws and then abuse our officials for enforcing them; if we are going to prescribe penalties for crime and then in outbursts of fury to attack our own jails and behave like Zulu warriors; if we are going to weep over the corruption of politics and refuse as jurors to punish bribery at elections, we shall fast pave the way for the Man on Horseback who will make orderly existence possible, or relapse into the barbarism of personal vengeance and family feud. Some lessons in obedience are imperatively needed in this country, and Captain Leonard's bullets were arguments in the right direction. The only pity is that he did not use more of them. . . . Blank cartridges for such untamed rebels? Are our governors and mayors to apologize for the laws they are set to enforce, and play with the disorder they are sworn to suppress? Better cut down with grape and canister a whole city than enthrone the mob to govern the republic."—*The Tribune, New York.*

Strength of Race Prejudice.—"There is a feeling in the white man's mind that whoever of the race not his own who attempts to defy this race instinct, and violently upset the physical law which nature has established, does by that act take his life in his hand. Death must be his portion, whether legally or illegally matters not; and from that decree there is no appeal. Laws may be passed, officers may be sworn to execute the same, and such officers may attempt to do their duty, but the instances are rare indeed where the condemned has on this account escaped his fate. So strong is the feeling that the sense of civic obligation falls before it. Men who proclaim their thorough fidelity to their country and its laws, and who know that the safety of the body politic depends upon the observance of law, draw the line at this point, and while they will applaud a public officer who does his whole duty in upholding the law in any other emergency, they condemn him unsparingly if the object of his services is the man who has overstepped the racial bound, more especially if, in defense of his prisoner, the lives of men of their own race are sacrificed."—*The Register, Mobile, Ala.*

Protests Insufficient.—"Mustapha Bey, the Turkish Minister at Washington, will have another chance to score off American sympathizers with the victims of the Sultan. He referred the other day to the Urbana lynching, when asked about Turkish outrages, and now an even more brutal and shocking affair occurs in Maryland. A negro actually under sentence of death is torn from the officers of the law and kicked and strangled to death in broad daylight by an infuriated mob, not one man of whom even deigned to disguise himself. The judge who had just sentenced the criminal to death rushes out to implore the mob to let the law take its course, but he is lucky to get off himself without lynching. Things are getting worse in the North than in the South; in Virginia they at least let convicted negroes be hanged by due process of law; in Maryland the raging mob must slake its thirst for blood without a moment's delay. These occurrences certainly give a queer look to our horror at Armenian massacres. If we content ourselves with protesting against our own lynchings and disowning them, we are no better than the Sultan; he always protests against his own murderous exploits. If some of that Princess Anne mob can not be brought to justice, why should any sentence of any court, or any law on the statute-book, be any longer respected or heeded in Maryland?"—*The Evening Post, New York.*

"The shame of the thing is in violated law and the discreditable rôle which the national guardsmen were forced to play because of weak and unwise leadership. The authorities have been defied and make a mockery. Lawlessness has been covered with a fictitious glory. A condition has been created that is full of false lessons for the thoughtless. The means to law and order, the protection to the honest and the punishment of the criminal have been temporarily overturned and derided. Urbana will recover from this serious blow, but the evil influence of the triumph of disorder will long be felt, not only there but in other parts of the State."—*The Dispatch, Columbus, Ohio.*

"It is not that this unspeakable wretch was hanged. No more thought need be given to his death than to that of a dog—and a most vicious dog at that. It is the harm wrought to the people of Urbana; it is the harm greater than this wrought to the general attitude toward law, which makes the action of the mob so deplorable. In the orderly execution of the law by the courts and the officers chosen by the community for that purpose lies the best safety of all; lies the hope of progress in civilization."—*The News, Indianapolis.*

"In dealing with an infuriated mob of a thousand men it is folly—it is worse than folly, it is a crime—to send in a single small company of militia to oppose them with force. If the military is to be used against a mob, the display of force ought always to be sufficient to overawe the turbulent elements, and render a collision improbable. A weak display of a militia force always invites a collision."—*The Journal, Detroit.*

"If the militia system is to be sustained, and if it is to be made inviting to men of intelligence and character, it must be rid of the duty of acting as a sheriff's posse, and of doing the work which a cowardly official hesitates to attempt."—*The Item, Philadelphia.*

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DELAWARE'S NEW CONSTITUTION.

THE little State of Delaware, first to ratify the Constitution of the United States, and containing only about 50,000 inhabitants to-day, became subject to a new state constitution, June 10. This constitution is the work of a constitutional convention, taking effect without submission to a vote of the people. Comment appears on this fact and also on the incorporation of provisions in the constitution which are ordinarily deemed within the province of statute law.

Corruption Hit Hard.—"The revised constitution makes radical changes, mainly in the direction of crushing out the bribery of voters on the Addicks plan, which is a recognized Delaware institution. Bribery, either by the receipt or giving of money at state elections or primaries, is subjected to heavy fines and imprisonment, with disfranchisement. The methods of enforcing the bribery provisions are peculiar. The constitution provides for the trial of persons accused of giving or taking bribes, without the intervention of either grand or petit jurors. This seems like a revolutionary course, but it is claimed that existing conditions not only justified but demanded its adoption. There is an appeal from this trial by judges to the Supreme Court, but when the man has been finally convicted, he is subject to 'imprisonment ranging from six months to five years and a fine of from $100 to $5,000, and he shall be disfranchised for ten years.' Moreover, in such trials 'no man is exempt from testifying on the familiar principle that it may incriminate him, but such evidence shall not thereafter be used against the witness.'

"The suffrage is carefully guarded. Registration at least twenty days before election is established. Voters must make personal application, pay one dollar poll-tax, and no person can vote unless his name appears on the registry list. The voter must be able to read the Delaware constitution in the English language and write his name; but the requirement is not to apply to the physically disabled. What is known as the 'reading' test for voters is now exacted by five States—Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, Mississippi, and South Carolina. Partizan returning boards are done away with, and two judges of the superior court in each county will handle the returns and ascertain the results.

"The power of divorce is taken away from the legislature and remitted to the courts. This will cure a great public scandal, the extent of which may be inferred from the fact that the late legislature, which adjourned last week, granted 101 divorces. Cases were brought before it from other States, and it is believed carried through by corrupt methods."—*The Post, Pittsburg, Pa.*

Constitution by Proclamation.—"Here is a case where, in the full ripeness of peaceful working government by the people, a fundamental law is proclaimed without the direct approval of the people. It is manifest that such a course is contrary to the spirit of popular government, however much it may be sanctioned by the letter of laws decreed generations ago. The constitutional convention is in fact a mere committee chosen to frame a bill of fundamental law. . . . It has been stated that the convention chose this course of superimposing a constitution on the people out of fear that the single-taxers and other disturbing elements in the State might cause their work to be disapproved and rejected. This is equivalent to saying that the people are not capable of governing themselves, and such in effect is the proclamation of the new Delaware constitution."—*The Republican, Springfield.*

"The public opinion of Delaware is in keeping with the public opinion of the State of Mississippi and with the recent action of the constitutional convention of that State, when in spite of a recommendation of the Mississippi legislature that the constitution should be submitted to the people before being finally adopted, the convention ordered the new organic law promulgated without the formality of a popular vote. The people of Mississippi made no demur against that action of the convention, but on the other hand they approved it; and the new constitution has been heartily acquiesced in and is giving high satisfaction."—*The Times-Democrat, New Orleans.*

"The convention has brought to its duties diligence and a sincere desire to incorporate in the new law the principles which make for good government. . . . The 'boards of canvass,' which have been subjected to much censure in the past for reversing the popular will as recorded at the polls, are abolished, and all the jurisdiction and powers with which they were invested under the old constitution are now transferred to the superior courts, which will hereafter ascertain the results of the elections in the counties. . . . Provision is made for biennial sessions of the legislature, and the compensation of members is fixed at $5 per diem for each day of the session, not exceeding sixty days, and if they remain longer in session they must serve without further compensation."—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

"Compulsory education and local option concerning the liquor traffic are provided for, and the judges in future can not all belong to one political party. The work of the convention as a whole indicates that Delaware is still bound by the highly conservative traditions which have always characterized it. All vagaries of single tax and all sentimental considerations in favor of universal suffrage were rejected, and the changes in the constitution were confined to the correction of well-recognized abuses by methods not the least experimental. The Anglo-Saxon slowness to project theory into law has been conspicuously illustrated."—*The Tribune, New York.*

"The document will be found, upon examination, to meet existing conditions and to provide for certain reforms that could not be obtained at the hands of the general assembly. That the constitution as prepared is perfect we do not believe, but it is as near perfect as can be secured."—*The News, Wilmington, Del.*

DECISION AGAINST THE DISPENSARY LAW.

THE decision of a Federal judge tending to nullify the state monopoly of the liquor traffic in South Carolina causes a diversity of interesting press comments. The case arose from the inspection features of the dispensary law, an injunction against the seizure of imported liquors being sought by importers and granted by Judge Charles H. Simonton of the fourth circuit court. We quote as follows from his opinion:

"Any State may, in the exercise of the police power, declare that the manufacture, sale, barter, and exchange, or the use as a beverage of alcoholic liquors are public evils, and having thus declared, can forbid such manufacture, sale, barter, and exchange or use within her territory.

"But when a State recognizes and approves the manufacture, sale, barter, and exchange, and the use as a beverage of alcoholic liquors, and the State itself encourages the manufacture, engages in the sale of and provides for the consumption of alcoholic liquors as a beverage, and so precludes the idea that such manufacture, sale, barter, exchange, or use are injurious to the public welfare, it is not a lawful exercise of the police power to forbid the importation of such liquors or their sale in original packages for personal use and consumption.

"Such prohibition under such circumstances is in conflict with the laws of interstate and foreign commerce.

"The Dispensary act of 1896, as amended by the act of 1897, inasmuch as they approve the purchase and manufacture of alcoholic liquors for the State, and provide for the sale of such alcoholic liquors as a beverage, in aid of the finances of the State, in so far as they forbid the importation of alcoholic liquors in original packages for personal use and consumption and the sale of such original packages for such use in this State, are in conflict with the laws of interstate and foreign commerce, and are therefore to that extent void."

Dispensary Not Necessarily Killed.—"We do not think that this necessarily kills the dispensary. It merely deprives it of its unlawful monopoly. Its power as a police regulation of the quantities in which liquor may be sold, of the hours within which it may be sold, and in the prevention of drinking on the premises where sold,—in short, all its capabilities for good are unimpaired. No loss of revenue need be feared if its managers act with common sense and seek honestly to meet competition instead of shutting it off. The hostility to the institution will be greatly mitigated when the people feel that to patronize the dispensary is a matter of choice, not compulsion. People do not like to be bullied. There is no reason why the State should not by the quality and price of its liquors run out all its competitors in the business, and at the same time minimize the evils of the liquor traffic. A boy can lead a horse to water, but nine men can not make him drink."—*The News and Courier, Charleston, S. C.*

The Law Soundly Interpreted.—"We will find that the dis-

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pensary law properly construed is not altogether wrong. Dissected and examined through the Simonton decision it appears that the law enacts that the State of South Carolina shall engage in the traffic of liquor, this traffic being a legitimate business and the revenues from it being valuable for the public expenditures. That it is right that the citizens should be protected against impure and harmful qualities of liquor, and the State shall therefore require that all liquor, whether sold by itself or by other parties, shall be inspected and tested. That the act shall in no way interfere with the rights of any citizen or hamper lawful commerce and trade. This is the real dispensary law. What the act has been made by its projectors and supporters is another matter entirely. Anything beyond what is stated above that has been claimed for the law was unwarranted. The promulgation of the wrong has just been made, but the wrong existed from the first. We see therefore that the dispensary act is not such a terrible monster after all. It has been dressed up in spiked armor and painted with blood by Tillman and his crew, and it has frightened and awed many and has preyed upon the people. But under the cold scrutiny of the law it appears in a different view.

"The trouble has been principally that there was attempt to mix up sentiment and business in the liquor traffic. This is an impossible combination. Either the sale of liquor is wrong and must be prohibited on moral grounds, or it is a legitimate traffic and is open to all under due provision of law. It can not be lawful to some and unlawful to others. When the sale of liquor is established by law as a business, the matter of its control must be determined on business principles. The dispensary act as interpreted by its framers recognized the traffic but applied unbusinesslike methods to its conduct. It could not stand on such weak ground."—*The Post, Charleston, S. C.*

System Good, but Not Perfect.—"For many reasons, *The Register* would regret to see the dispensary law abrogated, for it is, *per se*, the best solution of the drink evil that has yet been advanced. But, as was pointed out in this column nearly a fortnight ago, in practise the dispensary system has been found far from perfect, and the evils inseparable from an institution which, tho theoretically not under political control, is, in fact—with its army of employees—a political engine of enormous power, is too threatening to be calmly countenanced under the light of recent developments.

"*The Register* said in the editorial referred to: 'If the dispensary could be administered as it should be—for the protection of the people simply and solely—it would be a grand institution and worthy of the support of every true lover of his kind. But with its present features, which, it must be confessed, seem to be its only reason for being, it is a source of continual contention, suspicion, and animadversion that is harmful to social cohesion, and injurious to the political welfare of the State.'

"*The Register* reiterates this sentiment to-day. The dispensary has had a fair trial at the hands of the people and, as conducted, it has proved more hurtful than helpful in many ways, and has not reduced the evil of drunkenness in adequate proportion to the bloodshed, violence, and disorder that have attended the enforcement of the law. . . .

"If it comes to a choice between prohibition and license, let us make the choice rationally and deliberately, leaving nothing to regret in the future. For one thing at least we have cause to be thankful—the old barroom carousals can never again, so long as the present constitution is in force, blight and blast the State with the disgrace and ruin of other days. This is a comfort that should not be overlooked by those who are the stanchest supporters of the dispensary system."—*The Register, Columbia, S. C.*

The Liquor Question Not Solved.—"The results of the attempt to make a state monopoly of liquor-dealing in South Carolina have not been satisfactorily presented, but it is known that there has been widespread discontent. Those who dislike the liquor traffic do not naturally favor the idea of a State engaging in, and monopolizing, a business of that sort. Those who would prefer the liquor traffic treated as an ordinary business can not see the virtues of a state monopoly.

"The pecuniary failure of the enterprise condemns it as a revenue measure. The monopolistic feature of the scheme appeals against it to the people who hate trusts. And finally, as a piece of paternalism in the Government, it offends against the popular idea that the States and nation should confine themselves as closely as possible to governing and leave to individuals the management of their business affairs. The South Carolina experiment, with a system derived from a European monarchy, has at all events failed to solve the so-called liquor question."—*The Times, Kansas City.*

"While this decision stands, therefore, a State may forbid its citizens to buy liquor by a wholesale prohibition making its purchase under any circumstances unlawful, but it can not forbid them to buy it from everybody but itself. State monopoly of the liquor traffic is thus made an impossibility; and we must give up talking about the Gothenburg system in this country. Presumably the case will be carried up to the Supreme Court, but Judge Simonton appears to have no fear that his ruling will be overturned, as he cites a former decision of the Supreme Court."—*The Journal, Providence, R. I.*

"As a result of the decision the California dealer may deliver his wines in original packages, and this means considerable to the wine-makers of this State. The South Carolinians, when it comes to a question of good wines or liquors, have the reputation of knowing a good thing when they see it, and the reopening of that market for our superior California product will be exceedingly satisfactory to the many who are identified with one of our most promising industries."—*The Call, San Francisco.*

"An interesting question raised by Judge Simonton's decision is whether municipalities can do that which a State can not do. If South Carolina can not prohibit the sale of liquor while she is herself engaged in the business, how can a city or town or county do so?"—*The Journal, Atlanta.*

"The downfall of the system is, in our opinion, a thing to be desired. It is a usurpation by the State of the rights of individuals, which can not be justified. If the State may engage in the liquor business to the exclusion of all its citizens, why not in the grocery business, or the clothing business, or in any and all branches of trade?"—*The Times, Richmond, Va.*

To Forego Profits Might Outwit Liquor-Dealers.—"Liquor-dealers both within and without, as they always do, have steadily sought some way of evading or nullifying the law and obtaining for themselves what profit there is in the business. By the aid of the federal court they seem to have finally hit upon a method.

"It is the same old dodge which was tried in Kansas a few years ago with so poor success. The liquor is shipped into the State and sold in the original package. The state authorities seized some of this liquor and a suit was started. When the case reached the federal court Judge Simonton, sitting for the South Carolina district, held that the right of manufacture carried with it the right of sale, and that the interstate commerce law permitted the sale wherever a market could be found.

"Now Senator Tillman, who is largely responsible for the dispensary law and is still its champion, wants Congress to amend the interstate commerce law so as to enable South Carolina to shut out any and all liquors except those handled under state direction.

"Putting the Kansas case and the South Carolina case together, it seems that the State may prohibit the sale of liquor either in original packages or otherwise except for specific purposes, but it may not itself create a monopoly of the business to the exclusion of other dealers. So the dispensary law, like most laws designed to 'regulate' the liquor traffic, seems to have failed, tho with the aid of Congress it may yet be made to accomplish the purpose for which it was designed.

"In the mean time if the State were but willing to forego its profits it might keep the other fellows out by underselling them. No liquor-dealer will do business for fun or for his health."—*The State Journal, Topeka, Kans.*

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN PRESS ON THE CUBAN TROUBLE.

ALMOST unanimously the German-American papers regard interference with the affairs of Cuba as extremely hurtful to American interests. They do not claim that the Spaniards administer their colonies in an exemplary manner, but neither do they believe that a government composed of native Cubans would be superior to the Spanish administration. On the whole their

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verdict is that the United States has nothing to do with the matter, and that Uncle Sam's nose is in danger of tweaks if he pokes it into the Cuban business.

The *Rundschau*, Chicago, says:

"The base object of the jingoes is plain enough. They want to bring about war with Spain, forcing the President to put his signature to a resolution composed of lies. McKinley is asked to regard the Cubans as belligerents, altho there is no Cuban army

Morgen Journal, New York, is balancing on the fence. The *Volksblatt*, Cincinnati, says:

"That Calhoun advises the President to devise means for the pacification of Cuba is very humane and thoroughly in keeping with the ideas of the American people. Unfortunately, however, governments may not rule according to their feelings, they must act in accordance with certain well-defined customs, and we fear it will be very difficult to discover just cause for American inter-

HOW KING GEORGE WILL FINALLY CHECK THE TURK.
TURKEY
GO AHEAD, MR. DUBOIS!
GOP
"We purpose to destroy the Republican party. We want to wipe it off the face of the earth."—Ex-Senator Dubois at the meeting of Silver Republicans, Chicago.
NEW YORK PRESS—NEW YORK.
UNCLE SAM—It's about time I put a stop to this.
THE JOURNAL—NEW YORK.
THE GREAT PROSPERITY SHOW
3-P-P-P-3 COUNT 'EM
WILL OPEN MARCH 4
FOR FOUR YEARS
BACK OFFICE OPEN
4 YEARS ONLY
SEE THE GREAT PARADE
MARK HANNA DRUM MAJOR
THE BEST EVER
HE WILL THROW GOLD EAGLES ALONG THE LINE OF MARCH
CATCH 'EM!
THE ONLY WINNING TARIFF EXHIBIT
PROSPERITY SUMMARIZED
MACK AND MARK
REPUBLICAN CIRCUS
(SHOCKED)
THE INTER-OCEAN CHICAGO
PROSPERITY PROTECTION
DRAWN AFTER SPAIN
THE JINGO BIRD IN ACTION
ANOTHER CUBAN MISSILE
THE BIGGEST TRADE EVER EXHIBITED
WAIT FOR GO
WILL GO SOMETHING YET
COVERING THE OLD BILLS.
THE REPUBLIC ST. LOUIS
ADVENT OF THE SUMMER BOARDER.
Summer Boarders Taken Here. See above to-day's list.
All the Comforts of Home, and Several Others Thrown In, at That Quiet Little Place in the Country.
THE POST—CINCINNATI
At the Congressional Turnstile
Tender Reed—"Stand back there, now! One at a time."
THE JOURNAL—CHICAGO

CARTOONS OF THE DAY.

in possession of any part of the island, no Cuban fleet, no Cuban Government. Spain is to be given the right to search *our* ships —'Cuba' has none—in order to bring about a war. The Spaniards naturally would treat the vessels sent out by us as pirates, and the jingoes would take care to make a *casus belli* of this. Can anything more foolish be imagined? Our finances are disorganized, our coast is defenseless, yet we are asked to go to war! Our troops, unused to the murderous climate of Cuba, would succumb to the fever there much faster even than the Spanish soldiery. The worst of it all is that this war would be entirely *unjust* on our part."

The *Staats-Zeitung*, New York, is confident that Reed, the "autocrat" of the House of Representatives, will successfully oppose a policy destined to rush the country into war. *The*

ference. Armed intervention is certainly out of the question. The Anglo-American press point to the action of the powers in Turkey as a precedent, but their arguments are only another proof of their characteristic ignorance. Turkey is only half civilized, and the powers interfere really to prevent a war among themselves. Spain is counted among civilized countries, and revolts in her possessions do not touch vital interests in other countries. All we can do is to assist the Cubans with money individually. As a nation we *may* recognize them as belligerents, but if, as has been pointed out, such recognition would do more harm than good, we must sit still and let things take their course."

The *Anzeiger des Westens*, St. Louis, says:

"Even if the United States were to recognize the Cubans not only as belligerents, but as an independent people, and were to

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assist in driving the Spaniards from the island, it would be very doubtful that peace would be restored. For generations the history of all Spanish-American republics has been a record of uninterrupted civil war; of changes from anarchy to military dictatorship, of revolution and counter revolution. What right have we to expect that Cuba would be different in this respect? The existence there of a strong negro population led by ambitious men certainly indicates the possibility of a race war. Autonomy under Spanish suzerainty is likely to be the outcome of the present struggle, and it is certainly the best solution of the Cuban problem. Autonomy does not exclude the possibility of complete independence. If the Cubans prove that they are really able to rule themselves, it will be all the easier for them to procure their independence at some later date."

The *Westliche Post*, St. Louis, thinks the United States Government should at least hurry with its proposed assistance for the starving Cubans.

The *Freie Presse*, Chicago, says:

"If any doubt remained in the minds of the public that the demand for funds to assist the Cubans was solely a political trick, such doubts must have vanished now. The $50,000 has been granted, but there is no sign of its being used. If the sufferings of the alleged Americans in Cuba were really as great as described, ships bearing food and medicine would have been despatched before now.

"It is, however, quite clear that the jingoes expected Spain to refuse permission to land such things, and that the refusal could be made use of to bring about a war. Spain, however, not only permitted us to send provisions, but even offered to let them in duty free. This robs the 'humanitarians' of Congress of their chief incentive, and our countrymen (?) in Cuba can keep on starving—if they ever did starve, which seems very doubtful. We ought to be grateful to Spain, but it seems that she will not be able to preserve peace, try how she might. The Washington people will, no doubt, keep on creating difficulties until they have their way, and Cuba becomes an American possession."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SOUTHERN LABOR CONDITIONS AND THE RACE PROBLEM.

THE negro problem crops out continually as the pivot of discussion in the industrial development of the Southern States. *Dixie*, an Atlanta, Ga., trade journal, takes the lead of the advocates of industrial education for the negro, and criticizes the so-called higher education furnished by Northern money. We quote from the May issue:

"The best hope of the South is in the manufacture of her raw material. The best hope of the negro is in his application to the various callings of industry. The future commercial greatness of the South depends upon the measure in which she manufactures her iron, wood, and cotton into articles of merchandise, and the happiness and well-being of the negro depend upon the part that he elects to play in this drama of industrial progress. Will he, by careful training, fit himself as an artisan and thus contribute to his country's progress and to his own uplifting, or will he scorn the homely callings of industry and devote himself to college lore and starvation? The South will one day be the nation's workshop. Whence will come her workmen? In the solution of this problem is wrapped up the hope and progress of the negro. . . .

"In discussing the question of negro education we endeavored to treat the subject from a purely economic standpoint. If the South is to prosper through industry her people must cooperate to that end; each class must contribute that which is in its power. The negro is without wealth; he must contribute labor. If he fails to do this his place in the economic plan will be filled by an outsider. The South's development depends upon two all-important conditions: the intelligent investment of capital and the employment of competent labor. The college-wise negro without money and without the ability or willingness to work will find himself at a terrible disadvantage. It is a mistaken philanthropy that is forcing him into this false position.

"We pointed last month to the enormous expenditure of money now being made for the maintenance of schools and colleges for the higher education of the negro; institutions that have for the past twenty or thirty years sought to graduate their pupils in all the higher branches of learning. A great majority of these graduates must drop by the wayside, because there is no place for them in the world of affairs. Color prejudice, which exists throughout the civilized world, stands as a permanent bar to their advancement along the lines for which they have been especially fitted. The prosperous negroes of to-day have become so without the aid of college education. They have accomplished success through industry, and it is in this field alone that the negro may hope for success.

"It is our firm belief that the money expended for educating negroes in the higher branches of literature and science is worse than wasted. This character of learning is of no practical value to the negro, for the simple reason that he can not convert it into bread and meat. Society everywhere frowns upon him when he attempts to serve in the professions or in commerce. Industry is the only open avenue, and we contend, therefore, that the negro should be educated with an especial view to aid his progress along this line; fit him to do skilled work of all kinds, teach him the rudiments of science and literature, and the negro lad stands equipped with every benefit that human endeavor can bestow; he stands ready to begin the battle of life unhampered by prejudice and with all influences operating for his success."

Among the qualified approvals of this position *Dixie* quotes the opinion of a Southern educator of long experience who says in part:

"It is extremely difficult for our graduates to make use of their learning in the actual business of money-getting. We need teachers, of course, but I am inclined to think that our colleges have accomplished their full duty when this need is satisfied. Beyond this, in my humble judgment, college study is of little, if any, benefit to the negro. As you say, he is facing the problem of bread-winning, and should be given that character of learning that he can best convert into bread and meat. . . . Remember: it is independence that the negro wants; the independence that belongs to the freeholder; independence of to-day's income for to-morrow's necessities; the right to say 'These things are mine.' Such a man wears a crown of happiness, be he white or black. He is master of the situation and has no fear of prejudice or oppression."

There is also a widespread desire in the South to supplant the negro laborer. *The Southern States* quotes two Louisiana papers on this phase of the industrial problem, but considers their views somewhat exaggerated and discounts the probability of any migration of negroes to the North. The Shreveport *Times* says:

"It is becoming very generally believed that the shiftless and roving disposition of the negro laborers who have grown up since the war, united with their continually increasing vicious propensities and the credit system, demand a population more intelligent, more thrifty, more self-reliant, and independent in order to establish an unexampled condition of prosperity in the South, commensurate with its fertility of soil and geniality of climate. It is no use to decry the steady advancement of the great trend of Anglo-Saxon intelligence and energy. It will grow, prosper, and triumph only as it is self-assertive and stands alone. It becomes stronger as it severs its connection with *ante-bellum* tendencies that united it with slavery. It will become independent and greater as it abandons its dependence on and connection with a race that is almost universally immoral and criminal, whose tendencies are ever toward the animal and seldom controlled by the higher impulses. As much as inherent prejudices and the relations that have heretofore existed for generations between the Southern whites and the blacks, in the defense, protection, and advocacy of the negroes, it is becoming more widely conceded that the freedom of the former slaves has largely destroyed their usefulness as the labor element of the South. The Northern people will not tolerate nor accept the same relations with them as characterize the Southerners. Their prejudices and antipathies are more pronounced, because they fail to comprehend the negro character as well as the whites of the South. The advent of a white population, however, under the impetus of immigra-

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tion, means making this section the most prosperous agricultural region on the face of the earth."

The Monroe *News* treats of the same subject:

"Colored labor on the plantations is growing more scarce every year, and it is a question of only a short time when it will be profitless to attempt the cultivation of the large plantations by reason of the scarcity of labor. Then it behooves the planters to anticipate the coming changes and hedge against losses, and the probability of having upon their hands large plantations without tenants. The labor system in the South is undergoing a change. The negroes are moving to the towns and cities, and there is no way of stopping them. Before many years thousands of plantation cabins will be vacant, and unless the negroes' place is filled thousands of acres of rich land will become idle and profitless. The time to guard against future losses is in the living present. The planters, realizing that country life no longer has any charm for the negroes, that they are moving to the towns and cities, and that there is a great likelihood that farm lands will become idle, should inaugurate a movement to induce white farmers to buy homes and locate in this section. This appears to be the only way in which disaster and bankruptcy can be averted."

It is to be noted in this connection that the May bulletin of the United States Department of Labor contains the first of a series of studies of social and economic conditions of the race in several cities by negro students under the direction of the Atlanta University, which can hardly fail to bring important data to view when completed.

We also make the following quotations from the address of President Booker T. Washington, of Tuskegee Institute, delivered at the unveiling of the statue of Robert G. Shaw, commander of the famous Fifty-fourth (colored) Regiment of Massachusetts, in Boston on Decoration Day:

"There is a higher and deeper sense in which both races must be free than that represented by the bill of sale. The black man who can not let love and sympathy go out to the white man is but half free. The white man who would close the shop or factory against a black man seeking an opportunity to earn an honest living is but half free. The white man who retards his own development by opposing a black man is but half free. The full measure of the fruit of Fort Wagner and all that this monument stands for will not be realized until every man covered by a black skin shall, by patience and natural effort, grow to that height in industry, property, intelligence, and moral responsibility where no man in all our land will be tempted to degrade himself by withholding from his black brother any opportunity which he himself would possess.

"Until that time comes this monument will stand for effort, not victory complete. What these heroic souls of the Fifty-fourth Regiment began we must complete. It must be completed not in malice, not narrowness; nor artificial progress, nor in efforts at mere temporary political gain, nor in abuse of another section or race. Standing as I do to-day in the home of Garrison and Phillips and Sumner, my heart goes out to those who wore the gray as well as to those clothed in blue, to those who returned defeated to destitute homes, to face blasted hopes and shattered political and industrial system. To them there can be no prouder reward for defeat than by a supreme effort to place the negro on that footing where he will add material, intellectual, and civil strength to every department of State.

"This work must be completed in public school, industrial school, and college. The most of it must be completed in the effort of the negro himself, in his effort to withstand temptation, to economize, to exercise thrift, to disregard the superficial for the real—the shadow for the substance, to be great and yet small, in his effort to be patient in the laying of a firm foundation, to so grow in skill and knowledge that he shall place his services in demand by reason of his intrinsic and superior worth. This, this is the key that unlocks every door of opportunity and all others fail. In this battle of peace the rich and poor, the black and white, may have a part.

"What lesson has this occasion for the future? What of hope, what of encouragement, what of caution? 'Watchman, tell us of the night, what the signs of promise are.' If through me, an humble representative, nearly 10,000,000 of my people might be permitted to send a message to Massachusetts, to the survivors of the Fifty-fourth Regiment, to the committee whose untiring energy has made this memorial possible, to the family who gave their only boy that we might have life more abundantly, that message would be, tell them that the sacrifice was not in vain, that up from the depths of ignorance and poverty we are coming, and if we come through oppression out of the struggle we are gaining strength. By the way of the school, the well-cultivated field, the skilled hand, the Christian home, we are coming up; that we propose to invite all who will to step up and occupy this position with us.

"Tell them that we are learning that standing ground for a race, as for an individual, must be laid in intelligence, industry, thrift, and property, not as an end, but as a means to the highest privileges; that we are learning that neither the conqueror's bullet, nor fiat of law, could make an ignorant voter an intelligent voter, could make a dependent man an independent man, could give one citizen respect for another, a bank account, nor a foot of land, nor an enlightened fireside. Tell them that, as grateful as we are to artist and patriotism for placing the figures of Shaw and his comrades in physical form of beauty and magnificence, that after all the real monument, the greater monument, is being slowly but safely builded among the lowly in the South, in the struggles and sacrifices of a race to justify all that has been done and suffered for it."

Paying for Riots.—Chicago expects to be obliged to pay between one and two million dollars of damages resulting from the great railroad riot and strike of 1894. Judge Adams of the United States circuit court has decided that payment is not to be escaped on the ground of unconstitutionality of the state law of 1887 making a city or county liable for three fourths of the damages sustained at the hands of a mob. The judge affirms the constitutionality of the law on the principle that "while municipal corporations are under no common-law liability for the loss of property that may be suffered by individuals at the hands of riotous mobs, nevertheless the legislature may constitutionally pass a law making them liable, and regulate the mode of assessing the damages." The Chicago newspapers and others are certain that the soundness of this principle can not be questioned by the Supreme Court. The lesson drawn by the Philadelphia *Times* is representative:

"The Chicago lesson upon the costliness of encouraging riots is not a new one, altho Chicago has only just learned it. Philadelphia paid roundly for the same bit of experience more than half a century ago. It cost Pittsburg and Allegheny county nearly three millions to learn the same lesson less than twenty years ago, and New York paid the piper to the tune of several millions for the destructive draft riots in that city during the late War of the Rebellion. In each of the above-named instances there was more or less public sympathy with the rioters, in each the local authorities failed to maintain order and prevent rioting and the destruction of property, and in each the taxpayers were finally compelled to foot the bills.

"If the authorities and people of New York, Pittsburg, and Chicago had profited by the earlier experience of Philadelphia in this matter there would have been less rioting and smaller bills for damages in each case; but every generation seems to be compelled to pay for its own experience. It is pertinent just now to suggest to those who must pay the bills in the end that it is the best economy to have order maintained and the law enforced at all times, and that the best way for the voters and taxpayers of any city to insure themselves against the payment of riot losses is to vote for city and state officials who will enforce law and maintain order at any cost. Electing cheap demagogs to responsible executive positions like the governor of a State or the mayor of a city usually proves a very expensive way of exercising the prerogatives of citizenship."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

AFTER all, the best flying-machine is the tandem.—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*

SENATOR TILLMAN may be a good deal of a nuisance, but he manages to ask a good many questions which the people would like to hear answered.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

BOSTON proudly claims that in proportion to population the Hub reads more books than Chicago does. Boston probably has more time for reading.—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*

AFTER a severe struggle with the tax-paying rabble, Mr. Yerkes, the Chicago street-railway magnate, has succeeded in purchasing another consignment of vested rights from the Illinois legislature and governor.—*The Journal, New York.*

DISAPPOINTMENT.—"How did you come out with that piece of statuary?" asked the sculptor's friend.

"Not so well as I expected. The city accepted it without a murmur, and I got scarcely a column of advertisement out of it."—*The Star, Washington.*

A WOMAN'S REASON.

Mr. Buzby: "It makes me tired to hear a woman talk politics. The Dingley tariff bill no good, eh? How do you know the bill's no good?"

Mrs. Buzby: "Because if it was a good bill it wouldn't take them so long to pass it."—*Fashions, New York.*

"WESTERN colleges come cheap," says the Waterbury *American* in commenting on the gift of $20,000 from Francis A. Palmer of New York to a college in Iowa and the subsequent change of the name of the institution to "Palmer College." That is undoubtedly so, but it is worth recalling that Elihu Yale's gifts to the college at New Haven approximated only about $3,000.—*The Journal, Providence, R. I.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

STEPHEN CRANE'S NEW STORY.

THE English reviewers claim to have been the first to discover Mr. Stephen Crane, and they are by no means ashamed, as yet, of their discovery. While the only notices we have, up to this writing, seen of Mr. Crane's latest book, "The Third Violet," in American journals, including one by R. H. Stoddard, dismiss it in a decidedly contemptuous fashion. *The Athenæum* and *The Academy*, of London, find in it ample reason to repeat their affirmations concerning the author's genius and to place him in the front rank of English and American writers.

Here, for instance, is the way the review in the New York *Home Journal* closes:

"It is impossible to see the argument for writing books of this character. This young author, however, has unquestionably more than an average ability. The mystery remains that he should direct it into such channels. There is not a word to be said in favor of 'The Third Violet,' whose reason, even for its name, does not appear till we reach the last page."

And here is the way the London *Academy* closes a review of considerable length:

"Mr. Crane's dialog, so far at least as it has sentiment for an element, depends for its charm upon the absolute assurance of its fitness for the purpose and the people. In the same way the brilliant rays he throws from moment to moment upon the insensible environment of his characters are a joy, not as bearing any mystic or symbolical relation to the narrative in which they occur; the sky is not clouded when his hero's prospects are overcast, nor do the clouds pour out water when his heroine weeps: they are effective because inanimate nature is pictured with just such flashes of observation as the senses will still busily register while the intellect, so far as it is the servant of the will, is concentrated wholly upon a different matter. Human fates and passions thus are shown in their due proportion, in their right relation—none the less all-important to their patients because, to all appearance, nugatory in the general process.

"By this latest product of his genius our impression of Mr. Crane is confirmed: that for psychological insight, for dramatic intensity, and for potency of phrase he is already in the front rank of English and American writers of fiction; and that he possesses a certain separate quality which places him apart. It is a short story and a slender; but taking it in conjunction with what he has previously given us, there remains, in our judgment, no room for doubt."

The Athenæum, the most scholarly of the English reviews, is equally as much delighted:

"As we began to read Mr. S. Crane's novel 'The Third Violet' we thought it was outside the list of his works of genius, and an attempt at a new departure into which less brain-power had been put. It makes little demand upon the reader, and flows almost as smoothly as the 'Dolly Dialogs.' But before the middle of this American love-story was reached we found reason to change our view, and to recognize a vividness of portraiture which puts 'The Third Violet' on a high level—higher, we think, than Mr. Crane's very different 'Maggie,' tho perhaps lower than 'The Little Regiment,' which is also very different. In his present book Mr. Crane is more the rival of Mr. Henry James than of Mr. Rudyard Kipling. But he is intensely American, which can hardly be said of Mr. Henry James, and it is possible that if he continues in his present line of writing he may be the author who will introduce the United States to the ordinary English world. We have never come across a book that brought certain sections of American society so perfectly before the reader as does 'The Third Violet,' which introduces us to a farming family, to the boarders at a summer hotel, and to the young artists of New York. The picture is an extremely pleasant one, and its truth appeals to the English reader, so that the effect of the book is to draw him nearer to his American cousins. 'The Third Violet' incidentally contains the best dog that we have come across in modern fiction. Mr. Crane's dialog is excellent, and it is dialog of a type for which neither 'The Red Badge of Courage' nor his later books had prepared us. For example, a reference to China, before an artist hero, produces the reflection: 'There are innumerable tobacco-jars in China. . . . Moreover, there is no perspective. You don't have to walk two miles to see a friend.' Some understanding will really have to be come to between us and the Americans, and our colonists in Australia and elsewhere, as to the English language. If they are going to produce writers who are so certain to be read throughout the English world as Mr. Stephen Crane, our people will have to learn the meaning of many American phrases."

The book is about an artist, Billie Hawker, who on returning for a visit to the farm of his father, a poor and uncultivated man, meets Grace Fanhall, a rich heiress, who comes to the village at the same time to summer at the Hemlock Inn. They fall in love with each other, but Hawker can not persuade himself that he has any chance whatever to win the rich heiress. Even her attempts to encourage him are misinterpreted, and they return to New York without his being able to overcome his self-distrust. The story follows them to New York, where the gift of the third violet leads to mutual understanding.

SOME LITERARY JUDGMENTS BY COLONEL HIGGINSON.

"MY Book and Heart must never part," said the New England primer of 1690. In casting about for a title elastic enough to cover his latest collection of essays on all sorts of subjects, from Keats's manuscript to the restriction of immigration, Thomas Wentworth Higginson has appropriated the phrase "Book and Heart" as fitting his need, and as indicating the two divisions, Literature and Life, under which he has arranged his essays. Most of these essays have been published before in periodicals, and some have already found place in our columns. We pass by what Colonel Higginson has to say on sociological subjects, on which he is a Liberal rather than a Conservative or a Radical, making observations rather than urging specific remedies, and give here some of his literary judgments that have heretofore escaped us.

Notable among the essays is that on "A World Outside of Science," in which a protest is entered against the materialistic tendencies of many modern scientists. Referring to the claim, frequently made, that science, as such, is exclusively to rule the world in the near future, Colonel Higginson points out the effect of a strict devotion to scientific pursuits in limiting and narrowing the mind, and destroying the capacity for enjoying music, poetry, pictures, etc. The case of Darwin, who confessed to almost complete atrophy of one whole side of his mind through absorption in his scientific studies, is cited, and the following quotation given from Clarence King, formerly Director of the United States Geological Survey: "With all its novel powers and practical sense I am obliged to admit that the purely scientific brain is miserably mechanical; it seems to have become a splendid sort of self-directed machine, an incredible automaton, grinding on with its analyses or constructions. But for pure sentiment, for all that spontaneous, joyous Greek waywardness of fancy, for the temperature of passion, and the subtle thrill of ideality, you might as well look to a cast-iron derrick."

Of these testimonies from high scientific authority Colonel Higginson says:

"If there be an intellectual world outside of science, where is the boundary-line of that world? We pass that boundary, it would seem, whenever we enter the realm usually called intuitive or inspirational; a realm whose characteristic it is that it is not subject to processes or measurable by tests. The yield of this other world may be as real as that of the scientific world, but its methods are not traceable, nor are its achievements capable of being duplicated by the mere force of patient will. Keats, in one

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of his fine letters, classifies the universe, and begins boldly with 'things real, as sun, moon, and passages of Shakespeare.' Sun and moon lie within the domain of science; and at this moment the astronomers are following out that extraordinary discovery which has revealed in the bright star Algol a system of three and perhaps four stellar bodies, revolving around each other and influencing each other's motions, and this at a distance so great that the rays of light which reveal them left their home nearly fifty years ago. The imagination is paralyzed before a step so vast. Yet it all lies within the domain of science, while science can tell us no more how Macbeth or Hamlet came into existence than if the new astronomy had never been born. . . . Poetry is not a part of science, but it is, as Wordsworth once said, 'the antithesis of science'; it is a world outside. Thus far, as a literary man, I am entitled to go, and feel myself on ground with which I am tolerably familiar. But the suggestion irresistibly follows—and it is surely a momentous one—if poetry represents a world outside of science, is there nothing else outside?"

In reply to his own question, Colonel Higginson goes on to give convincing reasons for remanding not only poetry, but religion and ethics as well, to the world outside the limits of science.

Writing of recent American fiction, Colonel Higginson calls Hamlin Garland's "Main Traveled Roads" "a remarkable volume"; thinks that the latest New England story-teller, Miss Alice Brown, is in a fair way to outrank Miss Jewett and Miss Wilkins, being "the widest, mellowest, and most genial"; and says of Crane's "Red Badge of Courage":

"Certainly any one who spent so much as a week or two in camp, thirty years ago, must be struck with the extraordinary freshness and vigor of the book. No one except Tolstoï, within my knowledge, has brought out the daily life of man so well; it may be said of these sentences, in Emerson's phrase, 'Cut these and they bleed.' The breathlessness, the hurry, the confusion, the seeming aimlessness, as of a whole family of disturbed ants, running to and fro, yet somehow accomplishing something at last; all these aspects, which might seem the most elementary and the easiest to depict, are yet those surest to be omitted, not merely by the novelists, but by the regimental histories themselves. . . . The wonder is that this young writer, who had no way of getting at the facts except through the gossip—printed or written—of old soldiers, should be able to go behind them all and give an account of their life, not only more vivid than they themselves have ever given, but more accurate. It really seems a touch of that marvelous intuitive quality which for want of a better name we call genius."

Spelling reform is the subject of a brief essay in which Colonel Higginson thus commends the work of the spelling reformer:

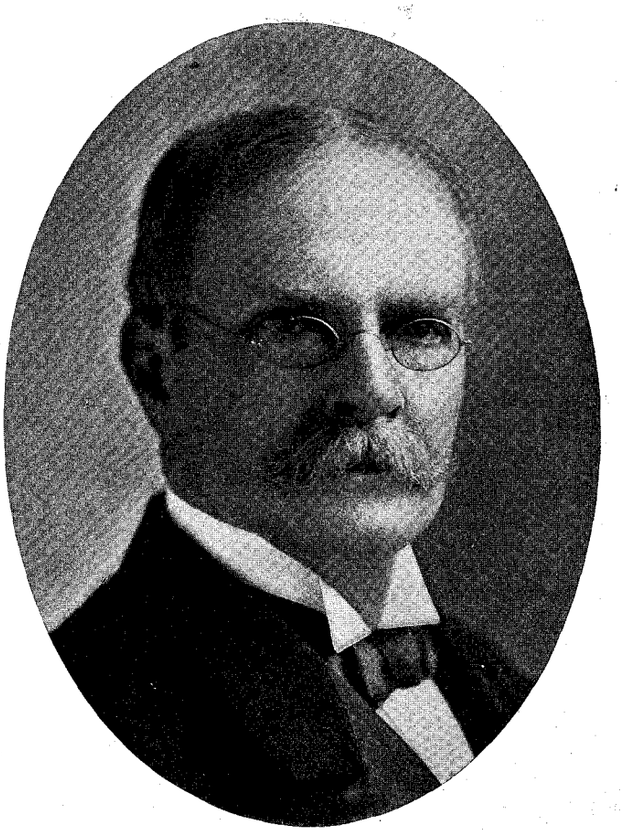
"As to the movement now going on in various quarters for the simplification of English spelling, it is one in which, if guided by competent scholars, all who wish well to their race may join. Why should English spelling alone remain unchanged in its chaos, when French and German spelling are undergoing changes all the time? Nay, we could not keep it thus if we would, since the very London printers who are most exasperated against the omission of *u* from valor would be still more displeased if they had to spell the mother-tongue as all good London printers were obliged to spell it a hundred years ago."

Some explanation of the widespread and deep-rooted hostility on the part of Americans to England is given in the essay on "Anglomania and Anglophobia," in the course of which Colonel Higginson notes with special regret the alienation of the literary class in England from things American, which to a considerable degree is responsible for the popular hostility on this side to things British. He does not blink the fact that such hostility exists. He believes that "if sane Americans could soberly contemplate the prospect of a war with any nation on earth, there is no question that a war with England would be more popular than any other, in almost all parts of the United States." Among the reasons for this anti-English feeling he enumerates the long traditions of the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, the instinctive dislikes toward England of Republican protectionists and Irish-American Democrats, and the experience of those who visited England during or soon after the Civil War and observed the overwhelming antagonism there existing against the Union cause at a time when we were, in General Sherman's phrase, 'expending one thousand million dollars and one hundred thousand lives' to put down the slavery which England had always condemned us for tolerating. He continues:

"Add to this the long series of insults so ingeniously brought by *The Times* and *The Saturday Review*, and by the London penny-a-liners, all studiously working to destroy all English sympathy in the minds of that literary class in America which should be, in case of need, most friendly to England. When we speak of England as 'isolated' among the nations of Europe is it possible to forget how long the arrogance of the typical Englishman has been isolating itself? The moral is that nations, like individuals, reap what they have sown; and that if we too do injustice, we may awake too late to the discovery that we must pay the price."

TWO OPINIONS OF "THE CHOIR INVISIBLE."

JAMES LANE ALLEN'S new novel, "The Choir Invisible," is an expansion of a story entitled "John Gray" which he published in *Lippincott's Magazine* in 1892. He has used the first two thirds of that story almost verbatim (so *The Critic* says), changed its motive as well as its name, and made very considerable additions to it. To *The Critic* the book is a deep disappointment, and it regrets its publication. Almost all the changes made to the slight but charming story of "John Gray" are, it thinks, injurious, especially the elimination of the humor and the obtrusion of historical matter. It particularizes on this latter point as follows:



JAMES LANE ALLEN.
By courtesy of *The Macmillan Company*.

"To take but two instances of the attempt to combine story with history: A graphic description is given of the hero's struggle with a cougar, in the schoolhouse over which he presides.

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The beast crouches to spring upon its prey, whose blood has 'become as ice in his veins.' But at this critical moment the story-teller lays down the pen and the historian of Kentucky takes it up, and to the extent of five solid pages discourses upon the cougar and its traits, and the gradual extinction of wild animals in the pathway of civilization. By the time the beast has sprung, the reader's blood, as well as that of the school-teacher, has become refrigerated. Again, *John Gray* finds himself in love with the wife of his friend, *Major Falconer*—the aunt of the girl he had ceased to love; and 'during these long, vacant hours,' he 'began to weave curiously together all that he had ever heard of her and of her past,' and for nine pages of long, semicoloned sentences we follow a description of her supposed early life in Virginia, at the period of the Revolution—the way she dressed, the books she read, the people she knew, the price in tobacco paid by her father for an inscription on the wall of the church she attended, and the habits of the clergyman whose sermons she listened to. This reverie should have been given in a prologue, unless it were omitted altogether; and the extinction of the cougar should have been reserved for separate treatment in an essay or historical sketch. And the two-page quotation, in italic type, from the 'Morte d'Arthur' is enough to make the reader of the story do as the hero did after reading it—'lay the book aside upon the grass, sit up and mournfully look about him.' One feels, all the time, that the characters are actual people, not because they seem so lifelike, but because so many details are introduced that have no bearing on the development of the plot, but appear to have been copied from old journals or letters, to convey an impression of verisimilitude."

Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie, on the other hand, writing in *The Outlook*, seems to be nearly carried away with his enthusiasm over the book. He briefly reviews Mr. Allen's career and finds in it a steadily growing power, of which "The Choir Invisible" is as yet the fullest exhibition. *The Bookman* reaches about the same conclusion. We quote from Mr. Mabie's review as follows:

"No American novelist has so embedded his stories in nature as has James Lane Allen; and among English novels one recalls only Mr. Hardy's three classics of pastoral England, and among French novelists George Sand and Pierre Loti. . . . It was a deep instinct which prompted him to entitle a volume of short stories 'Flute and Violin'; so kindred, in many ways, are the tones of those instruments with the quality which he evokes from language.

"His earlier style had a suggestion of the flute in it; his later style has the richer melody and larger compass of the violin. In the earlier romances nature was everywhere present in delicately suggested landscape, in the daily record of flower and leaf and bird. In such stories as 'The White Cowl' and 'Sister Dolorosa' one looks through the window of human life upon a landscape of exquisite beauty, and through that window liquid bird-notes are always floating. In 'A Kentucky Cardinal' and 'Aftermath'—two out-of-door classics—it is not easy to decide whether the emphasis of the story is under the roof or under the sky, so deeply interfused is the life of the heart with the life of the world. 'A Kentucky Cardinal' is the most finely conceived calendar of the year which the imagination has yet fashioned in this country: a calendar with sounds, sights, and fragrance for the senses, and with spiritual suggestion and hint of deeper correspondences for the soul.

"In 'Summer in Arcady' a deeper note in the treatment of nature was struck, and Mr. Allen's style took on, not only greater freedom, but a richer beauty. The story is a kind of incarnation of the tremendous vitality of nature, the unconscious, unmoral sweep of the force which makes for life. So completely enveloped is the reader in the atmosphere of the opulent world about him, so deeply does he realize the primeval forces rushing tumultuous through that world, that at times the human figures seem as subordinate as those which appear in Corot's landscapes. And yet these human struggles are intensely real, this human drama is intensely genuine. Whatever may be thought of the wisdom of presenting the sex problem so frankly, Mr. Allen's sharpest critic must confess that in no other American book is atmosphere so pervasive, so potential, so charged with passion and beauty. It is quite as much a story of nature as of life; and among recent works of fiction Loti's 'Iceland Fisherman' is perhaps the only instance of a kindred suffusion of the human drama with the effluence of earth and sky.

"In 'The Choir Invisible' a still deeper note is struck; the moral insight, always clear, is more penetrating; the feeling for life is at once more restrained and more passionate; the constructive skill is more marked; the style surer and more entirely molded to its theme. The story is so steeped in beauty, both of the world and of the spirit, that it is not easy to write of it dispassionately. It has a richness of texture which American fiction, as a rule, has lacked; there are depths in it which American fiction has not, as a rule, brought to the consciousness of readers; depths of life below the region of observation. There is in it the unconsciousness and abandon which are the very substance of art, and which are so constantly missed in the fiction of extreme sophistication. . . .

"The story is American to the very core; it bears the impress of a new civilization in its earliest struggles with nature and savagery; it stirs with the stir of the frontier community; it is a record of hard conditions and narrow opportunity; but, quite as distinctly as Dr. Weir Mitchell's charming Revolutionary tale of 'Hugh Wynne,' . . . it deals with American gentlefolk; with men and women of democratic principles and sympathies, but with the refinement, the delicate sense of honor, the inherent compulsion not only to do what is right, but to do it delicately, chivalrously, which are characteristic of the aristocratic temper. Mr. Allen has drawn the portrait of a great lady who works with her hands and yet is surrounded by an invincible refinement, an indestructible elegance of habit and manner; a woman who is not only sweet and true, but who has the note of distinction. We need such stories because we need to be reminded that a complete national life must bear the finest no less than the most abundant fruit."

AMBASSADOR HAY'S SPEECH ON WALTER SCOTT.

ON May 21 a memorial bust of Sir Walter Scott was unveiled in Westminster Abbey, and Col. John Hay, United States Ambassador, participated in the services with an address that elicited hearty applause. We give his peroration as follows:

"But it is probably the morality of Scott that appeals more strongly to the many than even his enormous mental powers. His ideals are lofty and pure; his heroes are brave and strong, not exempt from human infirmities, but always devoted to ends more or less noble. His heroines, whom he frankly asks you to admire, are beautiful and true. They walk in womanly dignity through his pages, whether garbed as peasants or princesses, with honest brows uplifted, with eyes gentle but fearless, pure in heart and delicate in speech; valor, purity, and loyalty—these are the essential and undying elements of the charm with which this great magician has soothed and lulled the weariness of the world through three generations. For this he has received the uncritical, ungrudging love of grateful millions.

"This magic still has power to charm all wholesome and candid souls. Altho so many years have passed since his great heart broke in the valiant struggle against evil fortune, his poems and his tales are read with undiminished interest and perennial pleasure. He loved with a single, straightforward affection man and nature, his country and his kind; he has his reward in a fame forever fresh and unhackneyed. The poet who as an infant clapped his hands and cried 'Bonnie' to the thunder-storm, and whose dying senses were delighted by the farewell whisper of the Tweed rippling o'er its pebbles, is quoted in every aspect of sun and shadow that varies the face of Scotland. The man who blew so clear a clarion of patriotism lives forever in the speech of those who seek a line to describe the love of country. The robust, athletic spirit of his tales of old, the royal quarrels, the instructive loves, the stanch devotion of the incomparable creations of his inexhaustible fancy—all these have their special message for the minds of our day, fatigued with problems, with doubts and futile questionings. His work is a clear, high voice, from a simpler age than ours, breathing a song of lofty and unclouded purpose, of sincere and powerful passion, to which the world, however weary and preoccupied, must needs still listen and attend."

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ANOTHER POEM BY POPE LEO XIII.

AS our readers are well aware, the present Pope is accustomed to find relief from the problems of ecclesiasticism and statecraft that his position entails, in wooing the Muse of Poesy. His latest production is, as usual, written in Latin verse, in the style of Horace, and is in praise of frugality. It has been translated into English verse by Andrew Lang, and cabled to *The World* (New York). Mr. Lang's translation follows necessarily, he says, the manner of the eighteenth century, when imitation of Horace was the prevailing literary style. Here is the poem:

AN EPISTLE TO FABRICIUS RUFUS.

I.

What diet lends the strength to life and frees
The flower of health from each malign disease,
The good Ofellus, pupil from of old
And follower of Hippocrates, has told.
Rating base gluttony with anxious air,
He thus laid down the laws of frugal fare:

II.

Neatness comes first. Be thy spare table bright
With shining dishes and with napkins white,
Be thy Chianti unadulterate
To cheer the heart and raise the spirits' weight.
Yet trust not much the rosy god; in fine,
Be sure that you put water to your wine.
Picked be thy grain and pure thy home-made bread;
Thy meats be delicate and dairy fed.
Tender, nor highly spiced thy food; nor tease
Thy taste with sauces from Ægean seas.
Fresh be thine eggs—hard-boiled or nearly raw,
Or deftly poached or simply served *au plat*.
"There's wit in poaching eggs," the proverb says,
And you may do them in a hundred ways.

III.

Nor shun the bowl of foaming milk that feeds
The infant and may serve the senior's needs.
Next on the board be heaven's gift, honey, placed
And sparing of Hyblæan nectar taste;
Pulses and salads on thy guests bestow;
Even in suburban gardens salads grow.
Add chosen fruits—whate'er the times afford—
Let rose-red apples crown the rustic board.
Last comes the beverage of the Orient shore,
Mocha, far-off, the fragrant berries bore.
Taste the dark fluid with a dainty lip,
Digestion waits on pleasure as you sip.

IV.

Such are my precepts for a diet sage
That leads thee safely to a green old age.
But wise Ofellus still would sagely say,
"The path of greed lies quite the other way,"
That cruel, shameless siren only cares
To trap men's feet and spread her shining snares.
These are her arts—to bid the table shine,
With varied ornament and purple fine.
Embroidered napkins impudently glow,
The cups are added in a gleaming row,
Goblets and beakers, bronze and silver plate,
And fragrant flowers the table decorate.
With these and seeming hospitable word,
She draws her guests incautious to the board,
On couches bids the languid limbs recline,
And brings forth beakers of her choicest wine,
What Chian vineyards or Falernian yield,
And juices of the Amyclæan field.
With such liqueurs as anxious art distils
From various juices dainty cups she fills;
Rivals in greed devour the juicy cates,
And guest with guest in drinking emulates.
In oil and spice a boar Lucanian swims;
Geese lend their livers, hares their tender limbs.
'Midst ortolans and doves as white as snow,
Flesh mixed with fish and clams with oysters show.
The mighty plate a huge murena fills,
Swimming attended by a shoal of squills.
The gaping guests adore, and, feeding fine,
Feast to disgust and soak themselves in wine.
Then, blown with wine and food, and angry, all
Arise and fight like furies in the hall.
Of fisticuffs they take their eager fill,
At last, with wine and meat o'ercome, are still.

V.

Greed laughs triumphant in her cruel glee
And drowns her guests like sailors in the sea.
Fell indigestion now her work begins,
The liver finds the sinners in their sins.
Languid, perspiring, tortured, tumid, they,
With limbs that totter, take their devious way.
With tongues that stammer and with faces pale.
But greed would yet more potently prevail;
The broken, battered body is her own—
What if the soul herself were overthrown,
And bound to earth in greed's unholy snare
That we inherit of divine air?
Then, if she might, her flood she fain would roll
E'en o'er the embers of the immortal soul.

SHALL WE HAVE A NATIONAL HYMN?

MR. E. IRENÆUS STEVENSON, the musical critic, expresses, not too confidently, a hope that the time has come when we can secure a national hymn such as we have long sought in vain. He repeats the well-known objections to our existing patriotic songs, and designates "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," as "perhaps our best national song," despite its Hibernian suggestion and its very barrack-room chorus. His article is called out by a new attempt in this direction made by Thomas Wentworth Higginson and Charles Crozat Converse, and published, music and all, in *Harper's Weekly* (May 29), which attempt Mr. Stevenson praises, tho not enthusiastically. He writes (also in *Harper's Weekly*) on the general subject as follows:

"Interest in the national anthem to be, or in the national predicament as to it that is, has deepened lately. It has also become more intelligent. Various *concours* have been held under musical auspices, if under none more authoritative. While nothing has been elicited in these that has reached or taken the popular ear, superior musical talent has been enlisted. The literary element has not been over-vigorous, it must be confessed. But that is the trouble with most national lyrics, especially with 'occasional' verse. Perhaps the time has come when our Government can safely and satisfactorily take up the subject, through a genuine national competition, with a first-class jury, or rather two first-class juries, one weighing the poem, the other the music, with the submission to the people, finally, of the hymn thought most worthy a popular indorsement in its spirit and the simple technicalities involved. Of course, if the people decline to like and to sing a really good hymn so authoritatively commended to them, it is a pity and a good deal of a blockade to its functions. But if the right sort of a hymn be picked out, as it likely would be under such circumstances, it is also likely its qualities will be indorsed by the country.

"A common idea runs that the best national hymns, or some of them, have been put forth and taken up rather haphazard, given their existence and national usage by chance and a gradual process. Not so. Conspicuous ones have been written down with deliberate intent to make them national, and published with that aim, successfully. The Hauschka-Haydn hymn of Austria, 'Gott erhalte Franz den Kaiser,' was written, words and music, because a national Austrian hymn was needed; and its presentation (through the occurrence of a royal birthday, whereon it was sung at various theaters) at once gave it its position. The admirable Russian national lyric (the finest of such hymns yet adopted by any people) was written and composed by General Lwoff with the express intent of making it the country's supreme chant; and Lwoff (who, "like General César Cui of to-day, was as accomplished a soldier as he was musician) entirely succeeded. The 'Marseillaise,' it is true, was evolved by Rouget de Lisle as a sectional rather than a general war-song, but no mere accidents and uncertainties gave it its national prestige. The same may be said of the Prussian 'Die Wacht am Rhein,' now United Germany's chief national air, albeit one unsatisfactory in the finest hymn traits, and supplemented frequently by the 'Heil dir im Siegerkranz' and 'Ein' feste Burg.'

"It is also interesting to note that some of the most indisputably national hymns show real *desiderata* as to elements of the appropriate and musical. Out of a group of national pæans one is inclined, as above, to give Russia's a first prize—in a splendid rhythmic simplicity, decisive accents, solemn emotionality, and in adaptability to military occasions. A national hymn must somehow suggest this last. You must hear the tramp of the army of the land in it as well as the prayer of the people."

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THE FIRST GRAND OPERA EVER PRODUCED.

IT was three hundred years ago, in Florence, Italy, that the first opera was produced, and, like all who depart from accepted canons, those responsible for it had to fight hard for a hearing. The story of its production and speedy success is told by Arthur C. G. Weld (*Music*, June). Coming at a time when English and American journals are asking whether grand opera is dead, tho they probably mean in a state of suspended animation, Mr. Weld's sketch takes on additional interest. Here is the way the story begins:

"Giovanni Bardi, Count of Velio, a very wealthy Florentine, had collected about himself a choice variety of artists and amateurs—'*cognoscenti e dilettanti*'—who frequently gathered at his magnificent palace to discuss ways and means for the advance and improvement of all the arts. On these occasions they frequently read or performed the great Greek tragedies, considered then as always—before or since—as the most perfect art products extant. Now, it was well known, of course, that in the classic period, owing to the great size of the amphitheaters and the further fact that they were roofless, these plays were chanted or sung rather than merely recited, as the musical tone had greater carrying power than the spoken word, and Bardi and his associates attempted to imitate this custom. But as they had no clew whatever as to the original manner of singing or chanting these plays, their efforts were far from successful, and Bardi and his party made enemies, and became the laughing stock of the 'Musicians'—the men of fugue and canon—whose only idea of dramatic music was at most to put an eight-part vocal fugue in the middle of a comic play."

When, soon after, Duke Francesco I. was married, the Bardi party protested against the conventional program determined upon by the "Musicians," and were met with the challenge to produce something better. As the musicians in the Bardi party were all amateurs, they were unable to face the challenge and retired discomfited but unchanged in their convictions. Then the story proceeds as follows:

"The best of the amateur musicians attached to Bardi's following was Vincenzio Galilei (father of Galileo Galilei, the great astronomer) who was 'General Intendant of all the Arts' in Florence, a *litterateur* of eminent claims for consideration, something of a composer and a tolerable lutenist. He was stedfast in his determination to accomplish something tangible in support of the theories which he and his friends fulminated from the Palazzo Bardi, and shortly after the fiasco chronicled above he claimed to have discovered three old Greek musical compositions. These were doubtless apocryphal, but they served their purpose in giving an opportunity for a start, and in imitation of them—the style being purely declamatory instead of contrapuntal—he composed the intensely dramatic scene of Ugolino's death from Dante's 'Inferno,' for solo voice accompanied by harpsichord and one viola. . . .

"Well, Galilei sang his Monody at the Palazzo Bardi before the assemblage of all the supporters of the new theory, and it was received with the most boundless enthusiasm, and while the 'Musicians' laughed at the effort, they were boldly confronted by followers of Bardi, who claimed that Galilei had solved the problem at last. In truth, both were right. Galilei, being only an amateur, had done his work very imperfectly so far as technic was concerned—which justified in a measure the laughter of his enemies; but, on the other hand, he had certainly produced a definite method of dramatic declamation in vocal music, which justified the enthusiasm of his friends. Finally he had openly and consistently offered a monodic style of musical composition as a substitute for the polyphonic method which had hitherto held undisputed sway.

"Thus were the lists cleared for action, so to speak, and Bardi's party was immensely strengthened by the acquisition of a gifted and thoroughly educated musician, Jacopo Peri, who was born in Florence during the latter half of the sixteenth century. This gifted man became convinced that Galilei's theory was correct, and he himself determined to elaborate it with the view of still more definitely restoring the declamation of the Hellenic tragedy; and his efforts resulted in his becoming the composer of the first opera, and, as such, the inventor and founder of the modern recitative.

"At the Palazzo Bardi he had met—among others—the poet Ottavio Rinuccini (who was the greatest genius of the whole Bardi party), and these two conjointly produced the first opera; that is, in the sense of the word as we understand it."

This opera, entitled "Dafne," was produced in the Palazzi Corsi, in 1597. Words and music are lost, but we know that it consisted of recitatives, arias, choruses, and dances. We quote further:

"There was no question as to the success of 'Dafne' in Florence; as a contemporary writer—Giovanni Battista Doni—tells us, 'it charmed the whole city.' Naturally, Peri and Rinuccini were delighted and spurred on by success to further effort; they at once set to work upon a second opera, 'Eurydice.' This was performed on the occasion of the marriage of Henry IV. of France to Maria de Medici, and was thus the first opera ever performed in public, the representations of 'Dafne' having been given privately at the Palazzo Corsi. Of this work we possess both words and music, and from it we can see what a simple affair it was, after all. Signor Corsi, seated at a harpsichord behind the scenes, furnished most of the accompaniments, assisted by three friends, who played respectively upon a chitarone (a double-necked lute of great length), a viola di gamba, and a theorbo (the large double lute). Furthermore, in one of the scenes three flutes were used, and certain writers have maintained that harps and small trombones took part, altho this point is disputed.

"In the printed score of this opera—consisting in reality of little more than the vocal parts and a figured bass—we find the word 'sonata,' used for the first time as applied to a brief instrumental *entr'acte*.

"It was not only in the manner of composition that these two works dealt a death-blow to the supremacy of the old church music, for they brought about a still greater innovation, as for the first time women took part in the performance. Victoria Alchileti, who sang the title rôle in both, was thus the first 'prima donna,' and by a curious musical coincidence she also took part somewhat later, in the first oratorio."

NOTES.

"OUT of regard for the feelings of the new ambassador," says Prof. H. T. Peck in *The Cosmopolitan*, writing of Col. John Hay, a word of friendly warning should be wafted to our Britannic friends who are eagerly purchasing copies of 'Pike County Ballads,' in order to gratify Colonel Hay by exhibiting an easy familiarity with his verse. As a matter of fact it is well known that he thoroughly dislikes these early productions of his, and would doubtless annihilate the whole lot of them if he could. Consequently it will be decidedly more tactful in his English entertainers to forget the fact that Colonel Hay figured in the seventies as a poet of the early Bret Harte school."

A COPY of the only letter and signature of Martha Washington is in possession of the United States Government. This letter lay for more than ninety years hidden among some musty archives at the Capitol, and was lately discovered by Walter H. French, clerk of the department of files, House of Representatives. The spelling, punctuation, and breaks of lines are carefully reproduced.

MOUNT VERNON, DECEMBER 31ST, 1799.

Sir:
While I feel with keenest anguish
the late Disposition of Divine Providence, I
cannot be insesible to the mournful tributes
of respect and veneration which are paid to
the memory of my dear deceased Husband—and
as his best services and most anxious wishes
were always devoted to the welfare and happiness
of his country—to know that they were truly
appreciated and gratefully remembered affords
no inconsiderable consolation.
Taught by the great example which
I have so long had before me never to oppose my
private wishes to the public will—I must
consent to the request made by congress—
which you have had the goodness to transmit
to me—and in doing this I need not—I
cannot say what a sacrifice of individual
feeling I make to a sense of public duty.
With gratefull acknowledgement
and unfeigned thanks for the personal
respect and evidences of condolence expressed by congress, and your self.
I remain, very respectfully
sir,
Your most obedient & humble
servant,
MARTHA WASHINGTON.

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SCIENCE.

NEWLY DISCOVERED INFLUENCE OF MAGNETISM ON LIGHT.

THAT popular interest in a scientific discovery depends rather on its sensational than on its purely scientific features is shown by the difference between the world-wide fame that followed Roentgen's discovery of the X ray and the almost total popular neglect of Dr. Zeeman's recent demonstration that a magnet will so act on light as to widen the lines in its spectrum. Yet the latter, considered as an addition to pure science, is certainly as important as the former, and may have vastly more effect on physical theory. As is well known, vapors when viewed through the prism of the spectroscope show characteristic lines: bright against a dark background if the vapor is incandescent as in a flame, dark if it is cold and intercepts the light from a bright body. Zeeman's discovery is that these lines are widened by the presence of a powerful magnet. We quote from an article by Dr. Kalischer in the *Elektrotechnische Zeitschrift* (April 15) as translated in *The Electrical World* (May 29). After telling us that Michael Faraday himself once tried unsuccessfully to find the very effect that Dr. Zeeman has shown, the author goes on to say:

"Where Faraday failed Dr. Zeeman, of Amsterdam, succeeded, by means of the improved facilities at the disposal of modern science. Dr. Zeeman conducted his experiments at the physical laboratory of Leyden, and arranged them in exactly the same way as did Faraday. Between the poles of a Ruhmkorff electromagnet there was placed a hot flame of illuminating gas and oxygen. Into this flame was brought a piece of asbestos saturated with chloride-of-sodium solution, and the light of the flame was then analyzed with a Rowland grating. The result was that the two *D* lines appeared broader as soon as the magnet was excited. A Bunsen flame is sufficient for the purpose of producing this effect, but not to such a marked degree as a flame of illuminating gas and oxygen, which is much hotter. In the latter case the lines grow from three to four times their original width. The characteristic line for lithium is likewise affected.

"In order to meet the objection that this widening of the spectral lines is solely a consequence of a known change in the shape of a flame caused by the influence of magnetism, thereby causing a change in the temperature and intensity of the incandescent metal vapor, Dr. Zeeman did not satisfy himself with the investigation of the spectrum of emission, but also investigated the spectrum of absorption. For this purpose he strongly heated sodium in an unglazed porcelain tube, whose inner diameter was 1 centimeter [⅜ inch] and whose ends were closed by plane parallel glass plates. The tube was mounted horizontally between the poles and vertical to the magnetic lines of force, and, in order to avoid variations in temperature and intensity, the tube was rotated around its axis, thereby obtaining a uniform width of the lines. Now if the light of an arc-lamp is sent through the tube the *D* lines are seen in the absorption-spectrum and grow broader as soon as the magnet is excited. According to this a change in the vibration period of sodium light in the magnetic field seems to take place.

"This discovery is just at present of great scientific interest. According to all indications our theoretical conceptions of electricity and magnetism are now at a crisis, because there is more and more an inclination to return to the certainly essentially modified 'material theory' caused by facts which are otherwise inexplicable. The material theory found expression about one hundred years ago, for instance, in the hypothesis of fluids. In this direction are also the essays of Wiechert, Reiff, and others. Electrical and magnetical phenomena of all descriptions are, according to this theory, not solely based on the ether, but depend also on the material atoms, which are thought to be capable of taking electrical charges, just as, at present, is thought to be the case in the phenomena of electrolysis. According to this, electricity is, to use Helmholtz's expression, 'atomistically built,' and the theory of dispersion, which has filled a chasm in the magnetic theory of light, is based on the acceptance of elemental charges of the atoms, that is, the 'ions' or 'electrones' as the new term defines them. The opinions of G. J. Stoney on the cause of the double lines of spectra, expressed as early as 1891, relate thereto.

"Quite in the same direction and spirit are the investigations of Lorentz, made since 1892, who explains all electrical phenomena by the grouping and motion of the electrones, and who declares the undulations of light to be vibrations of the 'ions.' It is very significant for the acceptance of this theory that after Zeeman informed Lorentz of his discovery Lorentz predicted phenomena based on this theory, which later on were observed precisely as predicted.

"Lorentz announced that a spectral line made broader by magnetic force would be right circularly polarized on one edge and left circularly on the other edge if the flame is looked at in the direction of the magnetic lines of force. If, on the contrary, the flame is looked at vertically to the lines of force, then the polarization would be found to be linear. Subsequent experiments fully verified these predictions. According to this the existence of electrones in the flame can hardly be doubted."

PHYSIOLOGICAL TESTING OF DRUGS.

THE physiological activity of medicinal agents is just now receiving much attention from physicians, and methods have been devised whereby it can be directly tested, entirely apart from chemical analysis. In the near future, if we are to believe *The Pharmaceutical Era* (April 15), pharmacists may be required to guarantee not only that the drugs they sell are pure, but that they possess the required ability to act on the systems of those to whom they may be administered. Says *The Era*:

"It is well known among investigators that there are certain classes of remedies which can not be standardized by any chemical means. Some of these remedies are the most important in the whole Pharmacopeia. The group of heart tonics is perhaps the most notable, including as it does a very large number of drugs that are constantly prescribed by the physician. Of this group of heart tonics, undoubtedly, digitalis is the most important."

In what follows, tests of the action of this drug on various parts of the animal circulation are described. We quote below only that for studying the direct action of the drug on the heart:

"For the purpose of studying the action of the drug upon the frog's heart more closely a frog is taken (which has had its brain destroyed), fastened in a dorsal position to a small piece of board, and the thorax opened by a long median incision and the heart exposed, being careful to avoid wounding the blood-vessels. The heart is seen beating in the thin transparent pericardial sac in the space between the two lungs. The rhythmic and alternate contraction and expansion of the auricles and ventricle (the frog's heart consists of two auricles which open into a single ventricle, whereas in the mammalian heart we have two auricles and two ventricles), occurring about thirty times per minute, is a beautiful illustration of the action of this most vital organ. The red dilated ventricle quickly contracts and becomes reddish-gray. Let us put a drop of dilute solution of digitalis upon the beating heart and await the result. It soon begins to beat more slowly, . . . the ventricle relaxes less and less, the red color becomes less and less intense, and the heart expands with greater and greater difficulty. Soon there are two beats of the auricle to one of the ventricle, and then three to one, and so on until finally the ventricle makes one final effort and ceases to beat entirely, . . . notwithstanding the continued efforts of the auricles to force the blood into the chamber. Soon, however, the auricles cease to beat also. If we examine the ventricle of the heart carefully after it has ceased beating and compare its appearance with that presented by the ventricle after the normal systole of the heart, we find that it is smaller and much lighter colored, the reddish tint having almost entirely disappeared. Its internal cavity has been entirely eliminated by the drawing together of its muscular fibers. If desired we can take a graphic tracing from the heart on the kymographion by nicely balancing a straw lever, tipped with a piece of tin, in such a way that it rises and falls as the heart alter-

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nately contracts and expands, the record being marked by the point of the lever on a revolving drum covered with a sheet of smoked paper."

It is evident that such an experiment as this furnishes a delicate test of the activity of the drug, and that the test may be recorded permanently by means of the tracing. The day may come, perhaps, when a properly certified tracing of this kind will accompany every bit of digitalis ordered by a retail druggist from a wholesale dealer.

ELECTRIFICATION OF BIRDS' FEATHERS.

THE following description of experiments made by Dr. Schwarze on this subject, and communicated by him to the Hamburg Association of Naturalists, appears in *L'Électricien* (Paris):

"It has long been known that feathers and hair are electrical bodies, but until recently we have had little information about their electrical properties, or the conditions in which these properties are manifested.

"Most of these phenomena were first observed by Exner, and in the work of Dr. Schwarze are found collected a mass of facts that can not fail to interest the physician and the biologist; besides, we find there a description of Exner's apparatus which was used by Schwarze in most of his experiments on electrical phenomena of this kind. By the side of gold-leaf electroscopes we see a feather-electroscope, which is fastened to its support by means of a silken thread. A feather waved through the air is positively electrified, while the air itself seems to be charged with negative electricity. . . . Two feathers rubbed together in the natural position are so electrified that their lower surface is negative and the upper positive. . . . These experiments and others still have been utilized to study the vital relations of animals and the biological signification of these phenomena.

"Moist feathers stick together and remain so even after being dried; if they then are waved through the air, the barbs of the feather separate, owing to differences of electrification.

"No bird needs to attend to its plumage at the end of a long flight, for while the large feathers are positively electrified by friction against the air, the white down has become negative, and so there is attraction between it and the feathers.

"Another consequence of this production of electricity during flight is that during winds, even the most violent, the plumage does not become ruffled, but rests tightly against the bird's body, for in this case the wing-feathers which overlap, rub against each other and become electrified in contrary senses.

"If the bird flies toward the ground, flapping its wings, it compresses the air below them, and, supposing that the wing-feathers can bend aside, the experiments of Exner show that by the friction the upper side of one feather and the lower side of that which is just above are electrified oppositely, the more powerfully as the rubbing is greater, which always causes them to resume the normal position."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Paper Bullets.—According to *L'Écho des Mines*, Paris, bullets of paper covered with aluminum are the latest thing in ammunition. "This invention, made by a French officer, tends to do away with the seriousness of wounds made by lead balls, or those with steel coverings, owing to the rupture of the bony parts. According to the patent granted to Richard Lüders of Gorlitz, the precision of fire is in nowise affected, but the passage made by the projectiles through the body is absolutely straight and permits of a rapid closing of the wound. As the number of the wounded will be as large as formerly, and as in most cases their incapacity will be as complete, we ought to look upon this discovery as calculated to satisfy the sentiments of humanity. But nevertheless the innovation has small chance of success, for we must recollect that, in war, unfortunately, the end sought is to put the largest number of men possible into a condition where they will be unable to bear arms for the longest time."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOW AND WHEN DID OUR AIR GET ITS OXYGEN?

THIS interesting question is treated in two notes addressed recently to the French Academy of Sciences by T. L. Phipson. We quote portions of a translation made for *The Journal of the Franklin Institute* by Chief-Engineer Isherwood, United States Navy. Says Mr. Phipson:

"That the primitive atmosphere did not contain free oxygen may be accepted as certain, since sulfur and graphite—combustible substances—are found in the primitive rocks. Dr. Koene, who was for many years professor of chemistry in the University of Brussels, says that after the period of intense heat had passed, the atmosphere contained only nitrogen and carbonic acid, the proportions of which gradually diminished as the proportion of oxygen gradually increased."

Where did this free oxygen come from? According to Mr. Phipson it was freed from its partner, carbon, in the carbonic-acid gas by the agency of vegetation. His experiments, reported in *The Chemical News*, during the last few years show that microscopic plants of primitive type can grow in carbonic acid, in hydrogen, and in nitrogen, and in all cases where the plant could get hold of carbonic acid it freed the oxygen and gave it out into the atmosphere. This, in Mr. Phipson's view, is what went on in the early ages of the earth. He says:

"If the primitive ages of the globe be considered, there must be conceded (and many scientists do so concede) that the high temperature then existing would have prevented the formation of any chemical compound whatever, the matter of the globe being at that time in the state of free atoms; but in measure as the earth cooled the elements combined according to the laws of chemical affinity, until finally the surface of the earth remained covered by an atmosphere of nitrogen gas only, a substance having no tendency to combine directly with other substances. Now, into this primitive atmosphere of nitrogen gas vegetables have discharged oxygen gas during an incalculable period of time, until the air has attained its present composition. The oxygen of our air is thus a result of vegetable life (which latter had necessarily to precede animal life). The carbonic-acid gas appropriated by the vegetable must be regarded as a volcanic production. . . .

"The first plants which appeared upon the land and in the waters of the earth were the inferior ones. Now, my experiments show that these inferior plants, these Protococcus, Conferva, Ulva, etc., discharge, weight for weight, much more oxygen in a given time than the superior ones. For example, I found that in one experiment the unicellular Algæ gave at least five times more oxygen than the avicular Polygonum.

"It may easily be conceived that in measure as the anaerobic [non-air-living] cellule of the primitive plants was immersed in an atmosphere continuously becoming richer in oxygen, this cellule underwent continuous modification, until at the end of cycles the aerobic [air-living] cellule was finally produced, a cellule which discharges carbonic acid instead of oxygen into the atmosphere. In this manner I explain the slow and gradual production of animal life."

Mr. Phipson sums up his conclusions in the following statements:

"(1) That in the remotest geological periods nitrogen formed, as it forms to-day, the principal part of the earth's atmosphere.

"(2) That the presence of free oxygen in this atmosphere is wholly due to vegetation; and that the primitive plants were the means employed by nature to supply the air with that gas.

"(3) That the plants of the present day, like those of the oldest geological evolutions, are essentially anaerobic.

"(4) That in measure as the proportion of free oxygen in the atmosphere continuously increased during the course of cycles, the anaerobic cellule became less and less anaerobic (mushrooms, ferments, bacteria), and finally completely aerobic (animal life).

"(5) That even at the present time the most inferior unicellular Algæ give, weight for weight, much more oxygen to the atmosphere than the superior plants.

"(6) That in measure as the proportion of free oxygen in the

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atmosphere has continuously increased during the past long geological ages, the nervous cerebrospinal system, the highest characteristic of animality, has continuously developed, as paleontological investigations show."

A SIMPLE INSTRUMENT FOR VOICE ANALYSIS.

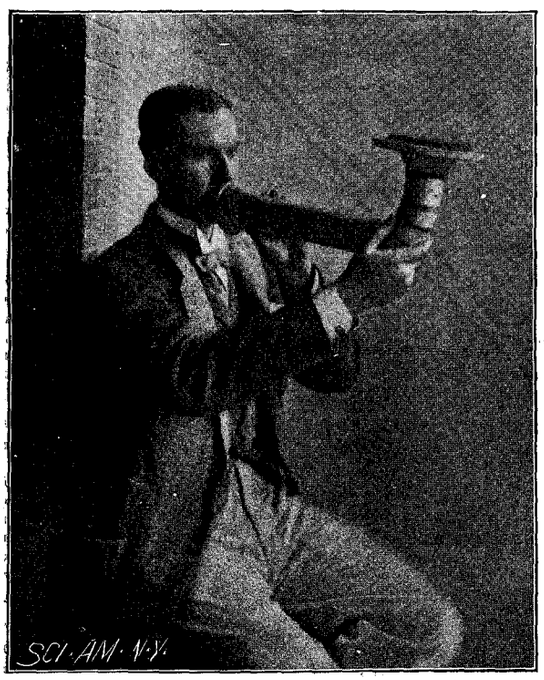
THIS instrument, called the "tonograph" by its inventor, Dr. H. Holbrook Curtis, is thus described by him in *The Scientific American:*

"The illustrations published herewith show the figures which are produced by singing under a tense rubber membrane stretched over an inverted bell-jar or curved tube made of metal. The notes of the chromatic scale have been reproduced from photographs taken from a disk of dental rubber dam stretched over a tin horn, the tonograph, curved to roughly represent the external meatus or outer tube leading to the ear-drum."

The arrangement and manner of use are sufficiently well shown in the first illustration. The vibrations are made visible by sprinkling salt and emery on the rubber, and are fixed by photography. Of the results, Dr. Curtis says:

"In the same tonograph different voices make the same figures, but the overtones which model the nodal lines make more delicate tracery when sung in such a manner that their effect is not marred by bad production. The more beautiful a voice and the more perfectly employed with respect to overtone production or harmonic richness, the more delicate and beautiful will be the picture. The picture made on this instrument is as exact as the tuning-fork in determining pitch, and the pitch of any note may be at once ascertained by reference to the chart. . . . For a given instrument the figures are exactly the same for a given tone; but the figures vary for different tensions of the membrane and for different diameters of the disk. . . .

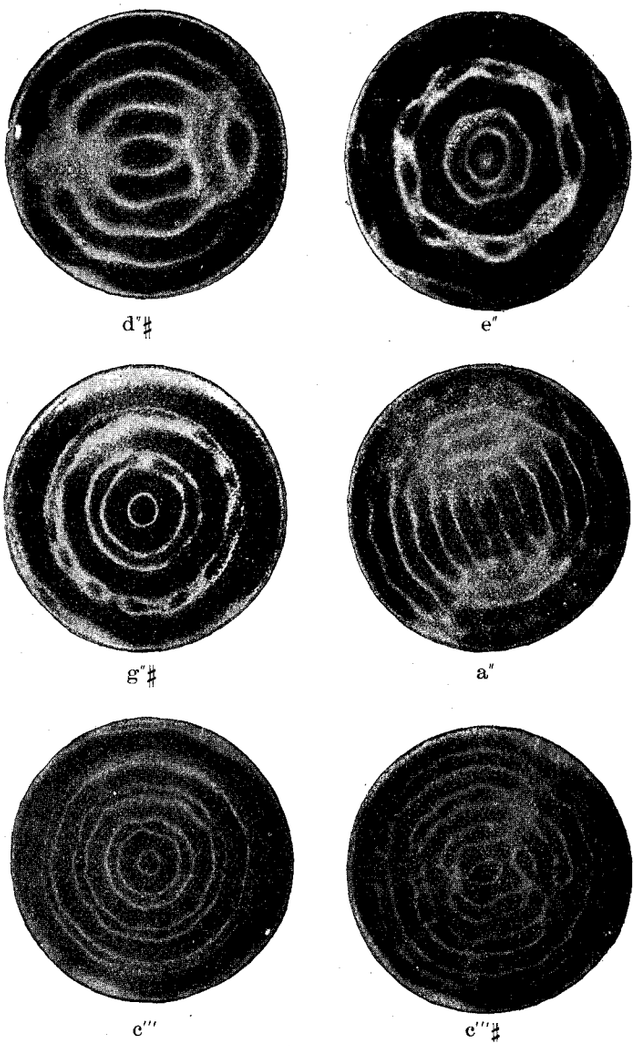
"A tone, to make a perfect geometric figure, must be sung well forward, with no forcing or tension, and with absence of



MR. PLUNKETT GREENE SINGING INTO THE TONOGRAPH.
By courtesy of *Scientific American.*

shock or breathiness of tone. In other words, perfect production must be employed to make a harmonious figure, in the same way that it must be studied to make an agreeable impression upon our ear; and, from the same analogy, may we not reason that the little membrane of our ear-drum may be divided up in the same exquisite arrangement of nodal lines by audible tones, and thus communicate to the brain, by means of the auditory nerve, the impression of agreeable quality in tone?

"The pioneer in the study of shapes made by the voice in sand and pigments was Mrs. Watts Hughes, of London, and it was in attempting to imitate the shell and flower forms which she so



TONE-FIGURES OF SOME CELEBRATED SINGERS.
By courtesy of *Scientific American.*

beautifully described . . . that I conceived the idea of making a geometric musical scale, and the above-mentioned figures have been the result of over a year's experiments with a vast amount of apparatus and many kinds of membrane. The simplest in the end has given the best results, and I describe my instrument in its easiest construction. The beautiful figures are of endless variety, and are as complicated as the sand forms on a Chladni plate or the scrolls made by the reflection of a ray of light from Wheatstone's luminous bead on a vibrating-rod. My only claim to originality lies in the fact that I have utilized mixtures on a vibrating-membrane to construct a geometric musical scale in figures, which are the same for equal tensions and diameters of membrane; and I have further studied the relative specific gravities of the mixtures of salts and emery I employ to produce the best results for given thicknesses and tensions of the vibrating-membrane—a subject I shall elaborate at another time.

"The practical result I hope to attain is to construct a tonograph which shall be so delicate that the pictures will record not only a mathematical expression for pitch, but for an analysis of tone quality as well."

The figures shown herewith are from notes sung by eminent vocalists, including Calvé, the De Reszkés, Plançon, etc.

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Non-Inflammable Fabrics.—"A practical experiment recently made on the site of the old Millbank Prison before a number of distinguished people would seem to have demonstrated that it is possible to make wood non-inflammable," says *The Lancet*, London, May 22. "The process appears to consist in injecting certain chemicals into the wood after the removal of the sappy constituents. We assume that the *rationale* of this process is probably that by the impregnation of wood with easily fusible salts it is rendered hard to ignite, because on the approach of heat these salts would become fused, and, enclosing the woody fiber, protect it from igniting. If success has been attained on these lines cheaply and without difficulty, it is of far-reaching importance in connection with the sad losses of life incurred every year in the conflagration of dwelling-houses. The recent calamitous disaster at Paris is still fresh in our minds, and the shocking deaths, at least from burning, might, to a very large extent, have been averted had the building been constructed of comparatively non-inflammable material. But previously to the disaster there were materials employed in the interior of the building of far higher inflammability than the wood of the building itself or even the tarred roofing. We refer to the long lengths of celluloid films used for depicting the photographs in the kinematograph. Can not something be done to make the viciously inflammable celluloid non-inflammable without impairment of its transparency? Celluloid, which, by the way, is a nitro-compound, is being largely employed as a substitute for ivory, horn, etc., in the manufacture of many articles of every-day use, and the record of accidents, and even fatalities, arising from its exceeding tendency, not only to flame, but to burn with almost explosive violence, is increasing day by day. The usefulness of this substance can not be doubted, but some endeavor should be strenuously made to render it in the interests of the public safety less inflammable."

Extinction of Butterflies in England.—We are told in *Natural Science*, June, that many important species of British butterflies are disappearing. M. Harcourt-Bath discusses the causes in *The Entomologist*, and comes to the following conclusions, to quote an abstract from the first-named journal:

"He does not believe that climate has much to do with the extermination of these species, and he considers that even the rapacity of collectors has been less destructive than two other factors: the abnormal number of insectivorous birds owing to their protection and the persecution of their enemies, the hawks and owls, and the wearing-out of the butterflies by insular isolation and consequent in-and-in breeding.

"That the senseless destruction of birds of prey by game-preservers may have such an effect on insect-life as Mr. Harcourt-Bath supposes is likely enough, but we fear the consideration will not have any effect on the slaughterers of so-called 'vermin.' The isolation factor is much more doubtful. Mr. Harcourt-Bath supports it by stating that the extinct or dying species have weak powers of flight, while our dominant butterflies are constantly recruited by immigrants from the Continent. On the other hand it may be urged that many species of Lepidoptera, with an excessively limited range—confined to a few discontinuous strips of our Western coasts and presumably among tthe oldest inhabitants of our islands—show no signs of dying out except by the greed of the insect-hunter or the money-hunter; for unfortunately British Lepidoptera have a most sad preeminence among natural objects in their high market value. Their extinction will only be checked by the extinction of the 'mere collector' and the dealer who supplies him."

The Fringe of the Medical Profession.—This title is given by *The Hospital* to those occupations whose members perform services that are semi-medical and yet not sufficiently so to require a physician's license. The subject was brought up by the recent discussion in New York about the licensing of opticians, who it regards as forming an important part of the above-mentioned "fringe." It says: "Are we really to take these things seriously? How about massage, which surely is a mode of medical treatment? If it is wrong for a spectacle-maker to select glasses (and we do not say that it is not very wrong indeed), it must be much more wrong for a medical man to order massage 'in the lump,' if one may so say, and leave it to the masseur to prescribe the particular proceedings among the many in common use which are applicable to the case. Then about baths and packs and the details of hydropathy; is the keeper of a hydro to be looked on as infringing medical law when he lays down a course of hydropathic treatment? Yet how many doctors are there who could draw up a proper prescription for such a course, or who could off-hand tell even the constituents of a mustard pack or the temperature of the wash-down afterward? Even the cook, we fear, sometimes 'usurps' functions which belong to the doctor when she translates into savory morsels the somewhat crude dietetic prescriptions of the consulting-room. Yet we do not intervene; we all feel that common sense is necessary in such matters, and that it is not dignified to become a laughing-stock."

Motion of a Bell-Tower.—An account of some interesting experiments recently carried out by Prof. W. Ritter on the oscillations of a tower in Zurich produced by the ringing of bells is quoted by the *The Scientific American* from *The Engineer*. It says: "The tower, which is 39½ meters [130 feet] high, contains five bells, ranging in weight from 425 to 3,430 kgm. [937 to 7,562 pounds] and it is remarkable that the light bells produced greater oscillations of the tower than the heavy ones. The horizontal oscillations were elliptical in shape and variable in size, those produced by a bell of 705 kgm. [1,554 pounds] which was swung fifty-three times per minute, being at a maximum of 3.6 mm. long and 2.4 mm. wide [.14 by .09 inch], the longest axis being in the direction of the movement of the bell. When the five bells were rung at once, the ellipse had a maximum major axis of 5.8 mm. and a minor axis of 4.4 mm. [.23 by .17 inch]. The bells were swung from forty-three to fifty-seven times per minute, while the tower oscillated quite uniformly 160 times per minute. It was shown that the oscillations were felt at any point in the tower below the bells, and that the amount of movement was proportional to the height above the ground. According to the principle of the conservation of center of gravity, the tower tends to move in the opposite direction to that of the bell, and this movement increases until the resistance of the masonry produces equilibrium with the impulsive forces."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"IT is reported that the authorities of the elevated railways of New York city have examined Mr. Keeley's motor with a view to its introduction," says *Science*. "It is probable that the nature of motor was not made clear to them and that it will not be used in New York. Scientifically inclined people are not likely to believe that Mr. Keeley's motor can make something out of nothing, but this will not be the opinion of those who have invested money in the scheme."

"THE circulation of wonder stories as to the things to be done with liquid air is now in order," says *The American Machinist*. "The operation of liquefying air has become a tolerably familiar one. The cost of the liquefaction upon a commercial scale is far from being settled. As to the storage and transmission of the liquid when its temperature must be kept at more than two hundred degrees below zero, it will not easily be believed to be practicable or profitable."

SOME English paper having suggested that all physicians should wear badges for identification in case of emergency, *The Hospital*, in an ironical mood, makes the following additional suggestions along the same line: "It would no doubt also be found useful by the public that his wife should wear upon her bonnet some appropriate indication that she is ready to receive messages for the 'doctor' as she goes her walks. His children also might be provided with little satchels, into which written orders might be popped as they pass on their road from school. The great problem of how to find a doctor would thus be solved at once. . . . We can only suggest as a final improvement that the badge should indicate the fee required and the length of credit given."

"A LARGE Dussand microphonograph, now being constructed for the Paris exhibition of 1900, is expected to make the voice heard by 10,000 people," says *The Electrical Review*. "This form of apparatus is especially designed for the deaf, and for the study of the feeble sounds given out by the organs of the body in health and disease. It magnifies the voice much as a lens magnifies objects to the eye. The register is a modified phonograph, with a diaphragm vibrated by small electromagnets, receiving currents through a microphone; the repeater is somewhat similar, with a microphone attached to the membrane, the current for this being obtained from one to sixty battery-cells and thence passing to a telephone. The intensity depends upon the amount of current passing. The instrument is being used in the education of deaf-mutes, and has had a marked effect in stimulating the nerves and apparatus of hearing."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

CHANGES IN RELIGION DURING QUEEN VICTORIA'S REIGN.

MR. W. T. STEAD reviews in characteristic fashion the changes that have come over the Queen's Empire during the last sixty years, and finds that in politics the most conspicuous fact is the large majority now held by the Conservatives in Parliament as "the net outcome of a series of reforms [forced by the Liberals], each of which was declared in turn to deal a fatal blow at the British Constitution and to throw the doors wide open to the forces of outrage and revolution." The same sort of thing, he goes on to say, can be seen in the affairs of the state church, where the effect of the changes furnishes "the most astounding justification of Liberal principles and the most crushing confutation of Tory prophecies." We quote further from his article in *The Review of Reviews* (June):

"One of the most conspicuous features of the legislation of the Victorian era has been the gradual but steady removal of religious disabilities. Tests were abolished in the universities. Nonconformists were permitted to use the national burial-grounds, Jews were admitted to the House of Commons, church rates were abolished, and the Anglican Church in Ireland was disestablished and disendowed. Every one of these measures was successfully resisted for years by the Tories, backed by the majority of the clergy, on the ground that they would fatally impair the Established Church. As long as these reforms were not carried, the Liberation Society grew and prospered, and began to indulge in hopes of its complete success. But no sooner did these bills become acts of Parliament than it was discovered their immediate effect was enormously to strengthen the church and to destroy the very foundation of Liberationist influence. There is no opponent of the state church to-day who will not admit that the Establishment is stronger than it was fifty years ago, and that its increased security is chiefly due to the success of its assailants, who demolished the irritating and indefensible outworks by which its position was sought to be defended.

"This brings us by a natural transition to consider the change that has come over religion in the reign of the Queen. When she ascended the throne the state of the Established Church was in many districts a scandal and a disgrace. One of my earliest memories is that of hearing a discussion as to whether a neighboring rector, familiarly known as 'Drunken Jack——,' was or was not too tipsy properly to perform the burial service. In many dioceses the Anglican Church was as the valley of dry bones in the prophet's vision. But in the early years of the reign there came a wind from Oxford, and it breathed upon the dry bones, and so they came together and stood up an exceeding great multitude. The Catholic revival that is associated with the name of Newman did at least this for England. It made Anglicans believe in the church as something other than an ecclesiastical branch of the civil service. Cardinal Manning used to declare to the day of his death that it is absolutely impossible to get the spiritual idea of the church of God into the head of an English churchman, so hopelessly erastianized is the Anglican mind. If he felt that in 1890, it is easy to imagine how much more bitterly the conviction must have been borne in upon the earnest disciples of the Catholic revival. A genuine spirit of religious enthusiasm lit anew the flame of piety in many a parish, and the good works that followed were too excellent to lose their savor because the good vicar held fantastical notions about apostolical succession and believed wondrous things as to the spiritual significance of the bibs and tuckers and other small clothes of the English incumbent.

"In Scotland the same spirit of revived faith in the spirituality of the church and her divine mission led to the great secession which founded the Free Kirk of Scotland. Nothing converts men like sacrifice, and the spectacle of Chalmers in the North and Newman in the South shaking off the dust of their feet against what they considered a heretical or faithless church, produced a deeper effect upon the minds of men than all their preachings.

"The Free Churches of England and Wales passed through similar experiences. They were provoked to a spirit of pious emulation by the new spirit born of the Catholic revival; and, as competition is the soul of business, in things religious as well as in things secular, the somewhat leathery conscience of John Bull was assailed from opposite quarters with appeals the like of which he had not listened to since the early days of the great Methodist revival.

"The conflicting enthusiasm of Tractarians and Evangelicals, of Old Kirk and Free Kirk, of Anglicans and Dissenters, operated, as might have been expected, on the practical nation to which they were addressed. Despairing of ascertaining which of the excited disputants was right in his view of the sacred mysteries, the Man in the Street decided that the safest thing for him to do was to try to carry out in some practical fashion the teachings which were common to all the jarring creeds. This tendency was powerfully reinforced by the growth in Oxford itself partly as a reaction against the sacerdotal pretensions of the Tractarians, of a Broad-Church party which had Jowett as its hierophant and Stanley as its apostle. Agnosticism also asserted itself, and secularism, and it was with genuine relief that men and women betook themselves to the helpful works of charity and mercy as a way of escape from the battle of the chasubles, and the arithmetic of Bishop Colenso. Hence, indirectly arose the great philanthropic altruistic movement which is one of the glories of the reign. It was a spirit of practical Christianity often unconscious of its origin which inspired most of the humanitarian legislation of the latter years of the reign.

"Tractarianism ran to seed in Ritualism. Dean Stanley died and left no successor. But our English soil, ever fertile in new growths of religious enthusiasm, threw up two new organizations, which, altho widely differing in object and method, nevertheless both agreed in two points. Both demanded something more real in the sense of the actual supernatural element in the affairs of men, and both owed their success at the outset largely to women. Mrs. Booth, with her husband's assistance, founded the Salvation Army; while Mme. Blavatsky and Colonel Olcott established the Theosophical Society. Both organizations offend the deepest prejudices of the conventional, both aim at world-wide dominion, and both claim to have communion with the invisible world, to work miracles, and to be commissioned from on high to found a brotherhood to inculcate the true faith. Mrs. Booth and Mme. Blavatsky have both passed away, but the mantle of 'H. P. B.' has fallen upon Mrs. Besant; while Mrs. Booth's work is carried on by the children whom she brought forth, dedicated from the womb to the service of the Salvation Army."

DECAY OF HERESY-HUNTING.

THE recent dismissal by an English Presbyterian synod of certain heresy charges made against "Ian Maclaren" (see LITERARY DIGEST, May 22) furnishes the St. Louis *Christian Advocate* (Methodist Episcopal) with a text for an editorial on the general disfavor in which, it says, the practise of heresy-hunting has fallen among church people in these days. It recites the vain efforts made by certain parties in England to have Dr. Watson brought to book for alleged heretical teachings, culminating in the dismissal of the charges and the acceptance by the synod of an invitation to hold its annual meeting in Dr. Watson's church in Liverpool next year. On these facts *The Advocate* thus comments:

"This incident has a twofold significance for the world of Christendom. Dr. Watson is already the proud possessor of no one church, but the cherished teacher of earnest souls in all the churches. He has a message for his age, and speaks it with power and fearlessness. Every one will rejoice in the freedom which has been accorded him to say what he has to say in his own way. It would be folly to muzzle him, and thereby to alienate the sympathies of one who is so admirably adapted to serve the highest purposes of evangelism in days of stress and storm. But now that his liberty of prophesying is conserved, many of his admirers on both sides of the Atlantic will join in a petition to their prophet-novelist that in his future discussions of the fundamental articles of the faith he will concern himself less about the literary sparkle and daring of his words than about employing such words as shall make his real meaning incapable of misinterpreta-

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tion. The message of a great teacher should be so plain that he who runs may read. Burying a thought in an epigrammatical sentence that sacrifices precision of statement to novelty of literary form is little short of sacrilege on the part of a writer who has gained a mastery over the minds and affections of men and women torn with the doubts of a transition period in theological thought.

"The latest case of heresy-hunting should also teach a lesson to heresy-hunters in all the churches. There is 'a more excellent way' of dealing with teachers suspected of holding defective views of revealed truth than dragging them before the tribunal of ecclesiastical judgment. Charity should exhaust every resource of private inquiry and remonstrance before demanding the severity of a public investigation. Now we see through a glass darkly, and as yet it is impossible for all to look through the same spectacles. The ocean of truth is so large and the buckets with which we dip into it are so small that the largest tolerance should be exercised by all. Unity of heart may exist alongside of wide diversity of opinion. The man who plants the cross in the heart of his teaching and worships the Christ, Son of God and Son of Man, as Lord of every department of thought and activity should never be branded with the repulsive epithet of heretic by his fellow worshipers."

DR. BEHRENDS ON HARNACK.

A NUMBER of the religious papers find themselves unable to agree with Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends in the estimate which he places on the critical value of Professor Harnack's recent volume (see LITERARY DIGEST, May 29 and June 5). In addition to those already quoted, *The Congregationalist* (Boston) says:

"The enthusiasm with which Dr. Behrends and other conservative scholars have welcomed Professor Harnack's new book is quite as likely to embarrass as to support them in their defense of their traditional views of the Bible. For example, Harnack places the conversion of Paul within one year after the crucifixion of Christ. His reasons for this date rest entirely on a comparison of historical statements made by Tacitus, Josephus, and Eusebius. From these statements he concludes that Festus succeeded Felix as procurator in the year 55 or 56 instead of 60, the date hitherto generally accepted, and therefore he dates Paul's conversion at 30. To adopt this wholly external and by no means certain evidence, we must believe that within a single year the new church had grown to the character and proportions described in the Acts up to the middle of the ninth chapter. This taxes the credulity of the ordinary student of history quite as much as many of the most startling conclusions of higher critics. Dr. Behrends characterizes Harnack as 'the most commanding voice of our time.' But Dr. Behrends is ready to recognize the authority of that voice only so far as it echoes his own conclusions. Harnack is no more a defender of orthodoxy than was Baur. After Baur, Harnack; and after Harnack will be some one else. Their researches are in realms which the ordinary student may not enter, but their data are, after all, so uncertain that their conclusions can never stultify the convictions of sanctified common sense. The Bible, to the soul which seeks God, is its own best witness to its divine origin and its divine message."

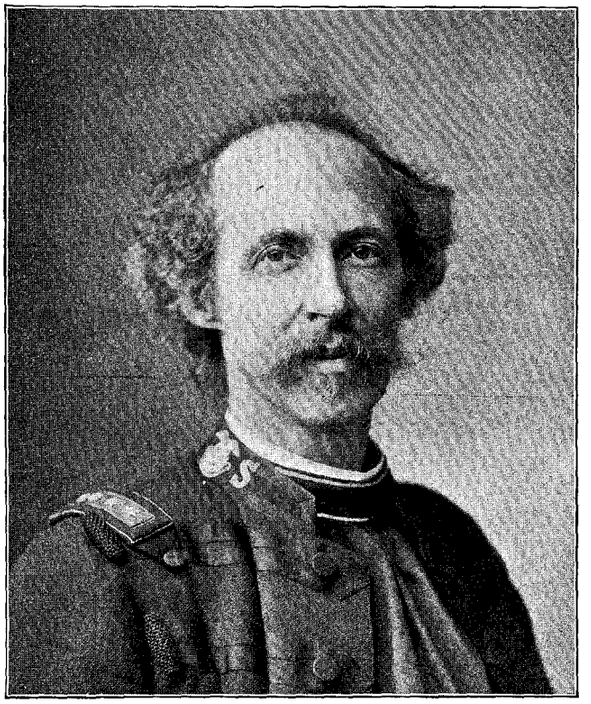
The Cumberland Presbyterian quotes the utterances of Prof. W. B. Smith of Tulane University, in THE LITERARY DIGEST of May 29, in which Professor Smith denied Dr. Behrends's statement that a certain Dutch theologian—whose name was withheld—had been "compelled to believe in the supernatural origin" of Christianity. In this connection *The Presbyterian* says:

"We admire the character and spirit of the Brooklyn preacher and emphatically protest against the radical tendencies and conclusions of the 'Higher Criticism,' but truth and candor force us to acknowledge that we believe Dr. Behrends's application of Harnack's volume to the strengthening of the conservative position is hasty and gratuitous and more than likely to mislead general readers. It is charitable to conclude that in the zeal and impetuosity of a first reading of the book in question Dr. Behrends reached conclusions which a second perusal would have modified."

THE BOOTH-TUCKER CONVICTION.

COMMANDER BOOTH-TUCKER, of the Salvation Army, was convicted by a jury in New York city, on May 29, of keeping a "disorderly house." This was done on the complaints of persons living near the Army headquarters at Fourteenth Street near Sixth Avenue, who charged that the Salvationists often kept up their meeting until late at night, and were so noisy with their singing, shouting, and band music that they disturbed the sleep of the people in the neighborhood.

In their editorial comments on this case both the religious and the secular papers generally approve of the finding of the jury. Nevertheless it is quite as generally conceded that the Salvation



FREDERICK DE LA TOUR BOOTH-TUCKER.

Army has done excellent service in reaching and helping the "submerged" classes in the cities. Thus *The Law Journal* (New York), after expressing the view that the verdict against the Army was a just one, says that there seems to be "a practical unanimity of sentiment that the Salvation Army in its moral work reaches a certain section of the population that otherwise would be left to go its sinful way without remonstrance."

The general attitude of the religious press is fairly well illustrated in the extracts which follow.

The Independent says:

"Under our Constitution and laws everybody has a right to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience; but this right is not an exclusive right and gives him no legal title to interfere with the rights of others. It is the indefeasible right of persons to enjoy rest at night; and it was because the noise created by the peculiar style of worship at the Salvation Army headquarters in this city prevented those occupying neighboring houses from sleeping at night that Mr. Booth-Tucker was indicted."

With reference to the same case, the New York *Observer* has this to say:

"We take it for granted that Salvation-Army people, however zealous in the cause of evangelization, mean to obey the laws. It is always possible to repeal unjust laws when the sober second thought of the public or added experience shows it to be wise to do so. But if a Christian manifests a spirit of disrespect for the powers that be, he becomes a more dangerous social element just

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because of the fact that he is a Christian, and exerts by his example more of a disturbing influence on that account. The good that the Salvationists accomplish is admitted on all sides. They have much of the spirit of the apostles, altho they need not necessarily covet on that account the crown of martyrs. Some things, however, must be conceded to the spirit of order and to the principles of good taste as well as of religion in a community, and the fact that, as the counsel for the defense in the Booth-Tucker trial stated, 'trumpets, cymbals, harps, castanets, cornets, and timbrels were used in the old Jewish worship,' under free Oriental conditions, furnishes of itself no ground for approval of an excited blowing or banging of instruments in a meeting in an American city. Religious liberty does not mean liberty to make as much noise as one can at any hour of the day or night, even in the interest of Gospel work. It is most probable that St. Paul if alive and in New York would submit to the municipal regulations he found in force, quickly discovering for himself unostentatious but really effective ways of winning men to Christ."

The same general opinion is expressed by *The Christian Advocate* (Methodist Episcopal, New York). It advises the Salvation Army to "reduce its noises" somewhat, and says that it would gain influence over the classes it aims to reach by so doing. It then says:

"Our opinion upon this subject would be the same if a church of our own denomination were to hold services all night in a crowded part of the city and make such a noise that neighbors could not sleep. We should contend for our right to make as much noise as the public submits to in public amusements, political meetings, and from military organizations, up to a reasonable hour for going to bed, but for noisy performances beyond that we should have no defense. Concerning the moral effects of some of the Salvation-Army performances, such as its theatrical trial and conviction of the devil, much might be said; but legally they have a right to them, provided the personators of the devil and his imps and the rest of the Army do not make too much noise for the quiet of the neighborhood. The counsel for Commander Tucker was ex-Mayor A. Oakey Hall. He made some remarkable arguments. Miriam, according to his view of the case, was the first 'Hallelujah' lass, and all the Jews in their religious ceremonials blew trumpets and created great excitement. Unquestionably this is true, but the parallel could not apply to a state of society where the Jews were not in legal control, nor could special celebrations at rare intervals be pleaded in justification of a general practise."

But in some prominent and influential quarters the conviction of Commander Booth-Tucker has been strongly condemned as wholly wrong and unjust. Such was the sentiment voiced in a joint resolution passed by the National Women's Christian Temperance Union and the Chicago Central Union. This resolution, which appears in *The Union Signal*, is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That we extend our cordial sympathy to Commissioner Booth-Tucker, commander of the forces of the Salvation Army for the United States, in the unjust persecution to which he has been subjected; that we regret that it should have been possible in any court in the United States to convict him upon such a charge; that we beg respectfully to call the attention of New York's judge and jurors to the fact that the open saloon, with its usual adjuncts, is still in evidence in their city, and we would suggest that it might be well if some of the zeal displayed in dealing with the Salvation Army were to be turned against this unmistakable nuisance. We trust the day will come when the strong arm of the law will be always against the real evil, and for those who are giving ease, wealth, life, and all things to overthrow evil and bring in righteousness. We have no fear but that the God whom the Salvation Army so faithfully serves will overrule this outburst of the wrath of man to the good, both of the organization itself and the work to which it is pledged, but we regret that Christian America, in the latter years of the nineteenth century, should have been guilty of such an exhibition of intolerance."

For another expression of disapproval we have the following from *The Hebrew Standard* (New York), which, after indorsing the indignant protest of a contributor, who denounces the arrest as "an outrage," an "initiatory assault upon religious liberty," and an undue extension of the police power, says:

"Oppressed as the Jew has been in other days and in other climes, we can not but extend our sympathy to those who are persecuted for their peculiar mode of promulgating their religious opinions, and enter our protest, with theirs, against the narrow-mindedness of those who desire to compel everybody to worship God in the same way that they do, or to run the risk of being punished as a nuisance by the criminal courts."

The Voice (Proh.) says:

"The Salvation Army is no more entitled to make a public nuisance of itself than any other company of persons, whether religious or not; but the form of the indictment under which the verdict was found in this case tends, needlessly as it seems to us, to cast upon the headquarters a stigma which is in no way deserved. The indictment was found under Section 322 of the penal code, which is entitled: 'Indecent Exposure, Obscene Exhibitions, Books and Prints, and Bawdy and Other Disorderly Houses.' There was not a scintilla of evidence to show that there was anything worse at the headquarters than the sounds of a cornet and the shouts of hallelujah as the ninety-eight penitents at the altar one after another found peace with God. We presume the judge who presided over the case did his duty as the law stands, but there is something wrong with a law which links together Salvation-Army headquarters and bawdy-houses, and provides the same sort of penalty for both!"

The Freemen's Journal (Roman Catholic, New York) has the following brief comment:

"It was certainly a very curious coincidence which brought about the condemnation of the Salvation Army for keeping 'a disorderly house' on the very day that the prosecution of the notorious Seeley dinner-party was dropped. Justice is evidently stark blind in these days."

The War-Cry, organ of the Salvation Army, makes much of the case in its issue June 12. It prints a facsimile of a portion of one of the news pages in the New York *Journal* in which appear, in adjacent columns, the headings: "Booth-Tucker Found Guilty," "Seeley Diners Not to Be Tried," reviews the trial at length, and protests upon methods used by the prosecutors in bringing an indictment against the headquarters as a "disorderly house," when they might have prosecuted it simply as a nuisance and brought suits for damages for any alleged depreciation of property values. Of the proceedings of the all-night meeting which figured so prominently in the case, *The War-Cry* says:

"At 11 o'clock, after some slight refreshment, the Commander stepped upon the platform and faced an audience of some 1,500 people, who had assembled for the spending of an all night in prayer to God. The major portion of the assemblage was composed of working men and women, who, tho being desirous of knowing more of the deep things of the Father, could ill afford to lose the work and remuneration of a day's work, and who thus readily seized the opportunity an all night affords. The meeting commenced with the singing of the good old prayer-song, 'All my heart I give Thee,' led by the National Staff Band. At the conclusion of the singing of the first hymn, the bandsmen were excused for the evening, but four of them, viz., Adjutant Trumble (cornet), Adjutant Anderson (bass), Ensign Pike (euphonium), Lieutenant Nason (cornet) remained as an orchestra to lead the choruses. These bandsmen rank among the most accomplished musicians of the Salvation Army in America.

"The meeting consisted of addresses, interspersed with songs and solos, and a Bible-reading by the Commander, after which the invitation to seek salvation and sanctification was given, ninety-eight men and women rising from their seats and kneeling at the penitent-form, seeking and finding a Savior."

The War Cry speaks of the trial and its result as follows:

"The indictment issued in the name of 'the people of New York,' upon which the Commander was convicted is the same as used in the prosecution of houses of ill-fame, dens of evil, and marts of iniquity, were men and women are blighted spiritually, mentally, and physically. It is as follows:

"'On the thirteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord 1897, and on all the other days since and up to the finding of this indictment, the said

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Frederick de Latour Booth-Tucker, late of the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, in the county of New York aforesaid, at the ward, city and county aforesaid, did unlawfully keep and maintain a certain common, ill-governed, disorderly house, the same being a place of public resort, and in the said house and place of resort great numbers of persons, as well men as women, to the number of 200 and upward, to frequent and come together, then and the said other days nightly unlawfully did cause, procure, suffer and permit, and the said men and women in the said house and place of public resort, then and on the said other days, there at unreasonable hours and at late hours of the night of the days aforesaid to be and remain, singing, shouting, playing musical instruments, making great noises, and otherwise misbehaving themselves, unlawfully cause and permit, and yet doth continue to permit by reason whereof a considerable number of persons, good citizens of our said State, there inhabiting and residing, passing and repassing have been and yet are annoyed and injured in their comfort and repose and the peace and comfort of the neighborhood around and about the same house were, and yet are habitually disturbed, to the common nuisance of all the people against the form of this statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the people of the State of New York and their dignity.'

"It is difficult to imagine a more preposterous and groundless indictment than the above. One would not think it possible that in the city of New York, the headquarters of a religious, philanthropic organization, whose seventeen years' labor for the amelioration of the spiritual condition of the lower strata of society, and not only their spiritual, but also their physical condition, has received the commendation of all America, could be stigmatized as a 'common, ill-governed, disorderly house.'

"The indictment, as is well known, was secured at the instigation of four householders, who, by the very issuing of the same, are to be regarded as representing the will of 'the people of New York,' in whose name the indictment was brought and the prosecution made.

"Is it possible that they represent the will of 'the people'? We have indeed fallen upon evil days if four irate property-owners, whose vindictive animus was apparent in all they have said, have the right to apply the language of the indictment which heretofore has been applied only to brothels and immoral resorts, to a religious assemblage."

In the same issue of *The War-Cry* the following comments by Commander Booth-Tucker are printed:

"I stood at the bar—a criminal; guilty of 'keeping and maintaining a certain common, ill-governed and disorderly house, where men and women at unreasonable hours meet and misbehave themselves'; guilty of 'unlawfully maintaining a public nuisance'; guilty of a 'crime'; guilty of a 'misdemeanor,' guilty of praying too long, and praising God too loudly.

"And all this, forsooth, because the music and singing vibrated a little too loudly on the tympanum and sensitive nerves of a handful of persons, who are allowed to pose as representatives of 'the people of New York.'

"The verdict is an extraordinary one. In the light of future history it will be placed on a level with some of the strangest perversions of law ever witnessed. A new offense has been created by the action of the jury which jeopardizes the religious liberties of tens of thousands of the best citizens in the United States. It remains to be seen whether the churches and evangelical organizations who are concerned in this decision will submit to the cancellation of their liberties, and whether those who are not so affected will stand by and allow our liberties to be curtailed by the bold depredations of those who should be the upholders of what are among the most precious rights and liberties of an American, to say nothing of a Christian citizen."

The Resignation of Mr. Noyes.—A case which attracted considerable attention at the time because of the theological questions involved in it, was that of Rev. William D. Noyes, who, in 1892, applied to the American Board of Foreign Missions, a Congregational body, for a commission to go to Japan as a missionary worker in that field. On his examination before the prudential committee of the Board Mr. Noyes professed certain beliefs concerning the state of the heathen after death which led to his rejection by the committee as a missionary candidate. Afterward the matter came up at the meeting of the American Board in Worcester, Mass., in 1893, when Mr. Noyes was received as a missionary with the understanding that this was not to be looked upon as establishing a precedent so far as doctrinal points were concerned. Mr. Noyes accepted the appointment under this condition and went to his chosen field. Recently he has presented his resignation, which has been accepted. Mr. Noyes gives as a reason for doing this that he has become uncertain in his beliefs upon important doctrines held by the churches which contribute to the support of the Board, and that he does not think that he should continue in that service any longer.

The New York *Observer* (Presbyterian, New York) comments on the case as follows:

"The resignation should not be altogether a surprise. He who accepts the fiction of probation after death is only too likely to accept other illusory theories in place of the verities of God's word. The logical sequence of the rejection of any definite doctrine of that word is the rejection of other doctrines equally definite. As Mr. Noyes was appointed only four years since, he must either have made rapid progress downward, or he must have been a good deal more of a doubter four years ago than he was then supposed to be. It is unfortunate that so great a contest should have been forced on the Board for the sake of giving him official support, while he was finding out how little entitled to it he was."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

IT is announced that Father Schiel, the Dominican Oriental scholar, has discovered upon a tablet of the reign of Khammurabi, or Ammurabi of Babylon, the name of Kudur-la-ukhgamur, the Chedorlaomer of Genesis xiv.

THE historic Christ Church, at Savannah, Ga., recently damaged by fire, was founded in 1743 by the Rev. Henry Herbert, who came to the new colony with Governor Oglethorpe. Its third rector was the Rev. John Wesley, who served as chaplain for the colonists during a portion of his stay in Georgia.

THE committee appointed at the last General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland on the subject of a union of that and the United Presbyterian Church, has decided to report that "in view of what has occurred during the year it is of opinion that the time has come for a definite step in the direction of union."

A LADY writes to the Boston *Transcript* of an order founded in New Orleans in 1842 by four Roman Catholic colored women of wealth and education, called the "Holy Family of Sisters." During these fifty-five years, but one has left the sisterhood after taking the final vows. The convent now has sixty-eight sisters, twenty-six novices, and six candidates. They maintain a home for aged and infirm colored folk.

AT a recent meeting of the American Bible Society in New York city, at which its eighty-first annual report was presented, it was shown that its receipts for benevolent work, including gifts of auxiliaries, were $188,377.57; and disbursements for benevolent work were $265,668.90; the total gifts of the living were $58,886.23. The amount received from legacies was $54,642.31, being $16,334.80 less than the amount received from the same source during the year preceding.

The Methodist Times, commenting upon a recent article in the London *Times* on the position of non-conformity, says: "As a matter of fact, it is far more difficult to enter the Methodist ministry than to enter the ministry of any other church, except perhaps the Presbyterian of Scotland, and the examinations of our probationers for the ministry are, so far as regards the learned languages, more severe than those generally enforced by the examining chaplains of Anglican bishops. No church has displayed a more intense desire from the commencement to promote the education of the ministry."

AT the recent meeting of the Northern Presbyterian General Assembly, a report was adopted in favor of celebrating the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the Westminster standards. The report gave an historical sketch, and fixed 1898 as the year for the celebration. Governor Mount, of Indiana, who presented the report as a delegate to the Assembly, wanted a full discussion of the subject in the churches, presbyteries, and synods, before the next assembly. He wanted a higher appreciation of the standards of the church, and a deeper interest in its history. He referred to the declaration of independence made by the Presbyterians of Mecklenburg, N. C., a year before the national declaration was made.

OUR translation of one of the paragraphs of the Papal *Index Librorum Prohibitorum* (May 17) is called in question by the Kansas City *Catholic*. Our translation, which followed closely the German of the *Chronik*, Leipsic, was as follows for the second paragraph: "2. All books written by apostates, heretics, schismatics, and those that promulgate heresy or schism or attack the fundamentals of religion are strictly forbidden." This the Kansas City *Catholic* insists should read as follows: "2. Books of apostates, heretics, schismatics, and all other writers which defend heresy or schism, or in any way tend to overthrow the basis of religion, are absolutely forbidden."

Its point is that only those books of apostates which defend heresy, etc., are prohibited.

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FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

WHY THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS PROGRESS SLOWLY.

THE peace negotiations between Turkey and Greece do not seem to progress very fast. Greece is unwilling to pay the piper; Turkey wants too much. The victor not only seeks to retain Thessaly, but also demands that the extra-territoriality at present enjoyed by the Greeks in Turkey shall be abolished. This retards the negotiations. On the other hand it is quite possible that the Sultan will ultimately moderate his demands very much, altho, for several reasons, he is not in a hurry to conclude peace. Macedonians from the districts plundered by the Greeks before the Turkish army was ready to defend them are pouring into Thessaly, and the Sultan wishes them to reap the Thessalian corn-fields. The public in Constantinople, too, must be prepared gradually to understand that Turkey may be forced to retire without appreciable conquests. But the Sultan is determined to have a pretty good slice of Thessaly, even if he can not have the whole. The *Ikdam* (Constantinople) expresses itself, in the main, as follows:

It is unjust on the part of diplomats to forget that Greece, ever since her independence was established, has been a source of trouble to the Ottoman Empire; not only on account of the repeated attempts of Greece to extend her sway over Macedonia, and the ceaseless inroads of Greek robber bands in that province, but also because the Greeks living in Turkey have always assumed an attitude of defiance to the laws of the country. The "capitulation regulations" must, therefore, be modified. Too much is also made of the Sultan's promise that he would not enter upon a war of conquest. Turkey did not, at the beginning of the war, intend to demand a large indemnity or the cession of Thessaly, altho Turkey did not seek this struggle. If Greece had withdrawn her troops from Crete when the war proved to be unfavorable to her, it would have been much easier to arrange the terms of peace. Greece, however, refused to submit, even after the defeat at Pharsalos, and she must now be taught that Turkey will not be dictated to even by the Philhellenes among the powers. The whole Mohammedan world would arise against such manifest injustice.

The St. James's Gazette, London, fears that it will be difficult to get the Sultan's troops out of Thessaly if he does not wish to withdraw them. "Who is going to drive them out?" asks the paper. "If the powers were too prudent to attack the Turk before, they are still less likely to do so now that he has shown his ability to fight." *The Spectator*, London, thinks the Turk's victory may result in an estrangement between Russia and Germany, a contingency which Englishmen can watch with great composure. We condense its article:

Russian statesmen will be aware of two disagreeable facts: That they can not protect Greece peacefully, and that their vassal, the Sultan, is slipping from their hands. Russia is forced to recover her lead at Constantinople, even at the cost of war. In the event of such a quarrel, what would the German Emperor do? He seeks a good understanding with Russia, but he will not sacrifice his own chances for this. Knowing that a war with Russia must some day be fought by Germany, he may think it safest to fight with the help of the Turkish army. Germany, Austria, and Turkey, with some support from Italy, would be terrible antagonists, even for Russia and France.

The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, however, ridicules such English speculations. "These are pleasant dreams," it says, "but the Continental powers do not purpose to fight among themselves just now." The *Vossische Zeitung* thinks it is much more likely that Russia, Austria, and Germany will together convince the Sultan that they are his friends, and prevail upon him to moderate his demands. He will, however, insist upon getting a stiff indemnity in cash, for he hasn't had the sensation of handling ready money for a long time. The *General Anzeiger*, Frankfort, says:

"Greece is again hoping that England will do something for her, and the Greek papers use pretty bold language in consequence. Greece will be disappointed. Had she been victorious in this struggle, England would certainly have supported her, and the Turk would have lost territory. England wants a strong Greece as a bulwark against Russia. But Greece is now not strong, nor is she likely to be so in the near future, hence England turns from her. England will oppose anything the concert may do, not to assist Greece, but solely in the hope that a predominant influence in Crete will be given her as the price of her desertion of Greece."

In the main, every European nation seems agreed that it is impossible to save Greece from paying a pretty stiff price for her escapade. Even France, which has patronized Greece for a long time, and has organized both her army and her fleet, admits that Turkey must have something for her trouble. The *Journal des Débats* and the *Temps* simply warn the Turk that a complete annihilation of Greece will not be permitted.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SOME WHO REFUSE TO CELEBRATE QUEEN VICTORIA'S JUBILEE.

THERE are some individuals and races within Queen Victoria's wide empire that refuse to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of her elevation to the throne, lest such demonstrations be taken as a proof of their satisfaction with the existing condition of things. These malcontents are neither as wealthy nor as powerful as the Queen's loyal subjects, yet their influence is sufficiently great to procure them a hearing. To begin with Great Britain, the Socialists take a decided stand against the celebration, using arguments not unfamiliar to readers of revolutionary papers published on the Continent. In an article headed "The White Slaves of England," *Justice*, London, expresses itself to the following effect:

"The optimists who are going crazy over the sixty years of progress of Her Majesty's reign had best acquaint themselves with some of the harsher facts of our industrial life. It will act as a corrective, even if they do not go beyond reading Sherard's work, compiled from his articles in *Pearson's Magazine*. The condition under which the chemical workers of Widnes, the nail-makers of Bromsgrove, or the whitelead workers of Newcastle toil is enough to make any one shudder. The chairmaker's lot raises him little, if any, above the status of an animal. Look at this weekly budget, an average one, be it understood. It tells of a family of seven, in which the father and mother, by their joint efforts, earn 15 shillings [$3.75] per week, expended as follows: Rent, 2*s.* 6*d.*; firing, 1*s.* 6*d.*; repair of tools and kitchen fuel, 1*s.* 6*d.*; bread, 4*s.* 6*d.*; bacon, 9¾*d.*; meat, 9*d.*; margarin, 1*s.*; cheese, 5*d.*; sugar, 7*d.*; tea, 4½*d.*; tobacco, 3*d.*; lamp-oil, 2*d.*; candles, 1¼*d.*; soap, 3*d.*; sundries, 3½*d.* Sundries may be supposed to include such luxuries as clothing, milk, potatoes, literature, amusements, doctor, medicines, and so on. Yet the youngster reared under such conditions is expected to 'thank the goodness and the grace' which on his birthday smiled, and made him or her in this Christian land 'a 'appy Henglish child.' What about the victims of chlorin gas, which kills in an hour? 'Roger,' the victims call it, by way of joke. Their teeth literally rot away in a few months, and they must be kept alive on porridge and milk—other food their stomachs reject."

The Clarion, Robert Blatchford's paper, is less somber in tone. It regards the whole Jubilee as a huge joke, and can not see what the Queen has done to merit all this fuss, except allowing her doctors to keep her alive. It adds:

"Among the lunatics who have come forward with Jubilee suggestions, and who are, we believe, still at large, one suggests that 'the subjects of Queen Victoria, out of gratitude for her glorious reign, should copy the example of their beloved sover-

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eign, and thus strive to make the world brighter.' But which 'example' this afflicted person means us to copy, and what gratitude we owe Her Majesty, he neglects to mention. Perhaps his attack went off before his scheme was elaborated."

But the Socialist organs do not seem to create much impression, except among the workingmen. More conspicuous is the downright refusal of the Irish M. P.'s to take part in the celebration, and the resolution of the Dublin board of aldermen to neglect their duty by refusing to congratulate the Queen. *The Westminster Gazette*, London, admits that the Irish are not altogether unreasonable if they refuse to celebrate the Jubilee, especially as they do not mean to be disrespectful to the sovereign so much as they intend to protest against the existing order of things. Referring to a speech by Mr. Redmond on this subject, the paper says:

"That Irishmen should choose these occasions to play skeleton at the feast is, we admit, not calculated to conciliate English opinion, or to make Englishmen more disposed to yield on the points which are thus obtrusively brought to their notice. But let us remember that the substance of the indictment is true. . . . The reign which has been uniquely prosperous for Great Britain has been 'a striking contrast' for Ireland. The story of it is in the main one of famine, eviction, disaffection, coercion. The population of Ireland has halved while the population of Great Britain has doubled. Even for the diminished numbers 'the return for toil continues absolutely and relatively low, and the scale of subsistence far inferior.' Taxation, meanwhile, has fallen with the greatest weight upon this poorest part of the British Isles, while the promise of equal constitutional privileges with the rest of the United Kingdom remains only a promise. Statesmanship has thus far found no better remedy than alternate coercion and bribery. In the sixtieth year of Her Majesty's reign it is discovered that landlords and tenants, Nationalists and Unionists, are at length united in their disaffection, and once more we are told that 'next year' a new treatment is to be tried."

The Irish Nationalist papers certainly do not hide their dissatisfaction. *The Freeman's Journal* declares that "Ireland has *very little interest* in the Jubilee celebrations of Her Majesty's reign, for the simple but sufficient reason that Her Majesty took very little interest in this country during the sixty years she has occupied the throne." And *United Ireland* fears that "Irishmen can not regard as very glorious a reign during which the best and noblest of their countrymen were forced to emigrate in order to escape tyranny and grinding taxation." *The Evening Herald*, Dublin, says:

"The 'record reign' of Queen Victoria should be commemorated in the Irish capital by the erection of a black-marble slab in some prominent place in the city to the memory of the millions of our race who have gone down to death, by the sentence of this Queen's rule, in coffin ships and fever sheds, on the scaffold high, in exile afar; a plain black-marble slab, telling, furthermore, the simple tale of how it was all wrought by the robbery of this doomed island."

The suggestion that President Krüger should visit England during these days has found no favor in the Transvaal. A salute will be fired in Pretoria, but, as the *Patriot*, the organ of the Afrikander Bond, hastens to explain, this means nothing, as the Transvaal Government is in the habit of showing such courtesies to foreign rulers. A salute is fired, for instance, on the German Emperor's birthday. The Boers, thinks this paper, are to be congratulated upon the fact that their press is free, and that, unlike the starving Hindus, they may show their dissatisfaction. The *Volksstem*, Pretoria, acknowledges that the year is one to be remembered, and gives its reasons as follows:

"During the year of Her Majesty's accession to the throne began the exodus of the Boers from the homesteads made by their ancestors. The year 1837 was the first of sixty years of injustice, oppression, persecution, insult, vituperation, and war. . . . True, it also marks the beginning of a nation strengthened by oppression and increasing under tyranny until able to turn against its tormentors successfully. But the people of the Transvaal will not send a deputation to swell the throng of proud Britons in London. We do not blame Englishmen for their exhibition of loyalty. Fair-minded persons, however, must acknowledge that the many weak nations who have been bullied and browbeaten by Albion during the past sixty years can only commemorate the day in somber thought."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE AUSTRIAN CRISIS.

A GRAVE crisis, likely to affect her prestige as a power, has begun in Austria-Hungary. Since Hungary became practically independent, she has paid thirty per cent. of the joint expenses of the Dual Monarchy. At present the Austrians aver that Hungary, according to her own showing, has become more prosperous in proportion than the rest of the empire, and they demand that Hungary should pay forty-two per cent. in future. The Hungarians refuse to do so, declaring that they would rather sever their connection with Austria altogether. Graf Badeni, the present Premier, sought to overcome the difficulty by a deal with the Slavonian nationalities, especially the Czechs in Bohemia and Moravia, whom he promised greater national independence if they voted for terms acceptable to the Hungarians. Unfortunately for the peace of the empire Badeni endeavored to pay Peter by robbing Paul. He estranged the German majority by granting to the Czech language equal rights with the German as the official language. To this the Germans will not agree. The colleges, universities, and schools founded by Germans have hitherto furnished the greater part of the officials of the country, and the Germans claim that an inferior kind of men would fill the offices if Czechs are substituted for Germans unable to speak Czech. The Germans suggest that districts in which they have a majority should be administered by Germans; but the Czechs declare that, as they form sixty-three per cent. of the population, the Germans must submit. The result of Badeni's language regulations is, thus far, that the Germans obstruct all business in Parliament. Their attitude is a surprise to the Government, for hitherto the Germans have submitted, except on educational and religious questions. The Germans are mostly Liberals, and the church, therefore, supports the Slavic element against the Germans.

The *Zukunft*, Berlin, has asked Professor Kaizl, one of the most cool-headed of the young Czechs, to give an opinion in conformity with the views of his party. We take the following from his article:

"Until 1627, when Ferdinand II. reconquered Bohemia, Czech was the only official language of our country. To establish the rule of the Germans more firmly, it was ordained that German should have equal rights with Czech in all official functions. More than a quarter of a millennium has passed since then, and the Germans have unduly increased their influence, partly because the Bohemian people have declined in civilization and importance, partly because the Government has continually encouraged Germanization. Many judges and other officials in Bohemia to-day are unable to speak Czech. To this we object. Both languages should have equal rights, and those in authority must be equally conversant with both. Nor will we permit a division of the country into German and Czech districts, as this would only further assist the process of Germanization. Germans must not be allowed to hold official positions unless they can speak Czech, however much they may despise the language."

There is no doubt that many Czechs regard this regulation as the first victory in a struggle which will end in the complete independence of Bohemia. The Prague papers are pretty explicit on this point. The *Narodny Listy* invites the other nationalities to assist the Czechs in breaking up the present Austrian Empire. It says:

"Austria is at present a German state, but it need not necessar-

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ily remain so. Let our brothers, the Poles, assist in bringing about a change. Austria should be a federation of independent states, after the manner of the German Empire. The Czechs and the Poles, closely related by their common descent and the similarity of their language, need only combine their strength and the hydra of German centralization will be crushed."

The Germans, however, are thoroughly aroused. The *Freie Presse*, Vienna, says:

"Unless the Germans are willing to efface themselves, they can not possibly accept the new regulations. It is plain that the crown no longer supports them. Since the establishment of dualism, by which the empire was split into two entirely independent halves, the Government has continually opposed the Germans. A 'Greater Germany' is to be averted by converting all Austria into a Slavonian state, and Russia is being checkmated by the creation of independent Slavonian territories which will be too comfortable to wish for Russian rule."

Germany proper is not at all pleased with the prospect of internal strife in Austria. True, the purely German parts of Austria, which would fall to the share of the German Empire if Austria were to break up, are very rich and populous. But Austria will not go to pieces in a hurry; yet she would be valueless as an ally if her army is needed to keep order within her own territory. And this is what the Germans dread. The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"It has come to a pretty pass when the hitherto loyal German-Austrians begin to look to the German Empire for support, and contemplate national meetings in German territory. There is an element of danger for the Hapsburg monarchy in this, and if the danger is to be averted the Vienna authorities must drop their anti-German policy. The German element has so far held the Austrian Empire together. It has supported the monarchy and dominates on account of its intellectual strength only. To estrange it seems a very unwise policy, for the crown will never get the perfectly loyal support of the Czechs. They are and remain pan-Slavists and will always claim more than their due."

The *Kreuz Zeitung* too urges the Austrian Emperor to conciliate the Germans by the abolition of the obnoxious language regulations. "The Czechs," says the paper, "could not, if they would, assist the Government in its endeavor to come to terms with Hungary. They are not strong enough."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A Voice for Poland.—Liebknecht, the German Socialist leader, is reported by *The Free Polish Word*, of Paris, as interjecting a good word for Poland into the midst of this discussion over Armenia and Crete. Referring to the considerations urged by other Socialists, in the name of national liberty, in defense of the Armenians and Cretans, Liebknecht says:

"Whoever favors the independence of the Armenians and Cretans and does not favor the independence of Poland, has no sympathy for the liberty of nations; whoever does not feel contempt for the murderers of Poland and does not curse them, is a senseless half-wit or a repulsive comedian and liar. Or he has tasted of the Russian rouble! . . . Never was any nation so brutally oppressed as the Poles. The partition of Poland was the most odious crime, unjustified by any sophisms of statecraft. The annihilation of Poland as a state is the greatest political crime that history knows. The number of Poles is five times as great as that of the Armenians and a hundred times as great as that of the Cretans. They always were the pioneers of culture. They would to-day be the defending rampart of civilization. Their liberation would harm nobody except the criminals that struck Poland from the order of independent states; its restoration would not be at variance with any interests except the interests of the foes of human progress and liberty."

THE Emperor of Russia, in a manifesto published in the government gazette, thanks his subjects for the numerous presents sent him, but asks them to spend the money upon their poor in future, as this would please him best.

DEPARTMENT-STORES IN CANADA.

A LIVELY agitation against department-stores is being carried on in Canada. These leviathans of the retail trade seem to give even greater cause for discontent there than in the United States, if the accounts published in the newspapers are trustworthy. Much of the agitation against them may be traced to the jealousy of stores dealing in special lines alone, but there are also charges of dishonesty and of tyranny over employees, who are made to pay out of their own pockets for "goods exchanged," and are remunerated at a rate which makes their services cheaper than the cost of slaves. Yet it is likely that the department-stores will escape unhurt, as no adequate legal restrictions upon them seem to be suggested.

The Monetary Times, Toronto, fears that the crusade is likely to come to nothing. The large stores have more money than the small ones, hence they can buy and sell more cheaply. The credit system, too, hurts the smaller establishments. The paper says:

"The credit system has ruined many a shopkeeper in Canada; and the fact that they deal for cash is one of the undeniable features the defenders of department-stores are able to urge in their favor. . . . One way of contending against the department-store is for the smaller retailer to adopt their methods of 'system, economy, cash-buying and cash-selling, care and taste.' But let them avoid humbugging their customers with cheap pretenses and false bargains, for these are among the weak points of the department-stores, and such weaknesses can not last."

The secret of these "weaknesses" is ably explained in *Brains*, a paper devoted to the art of writing advertisements. It says:

"Perhaps the two most powerful words that were ever printed in an ad. are 'reduced from.' Listen to women when they read ads. or talk about bargains, and note how lovingly, but emphatically, they dwell upon those two little words. Many people may have a suspicion that there was no real reduction, or that the prices were first marked up in order to be marked down, but that doesn't make any difference. They can't get away from those two words. They go to the store with 'reduced from' ringing in their ears, and many buy on account of the reduction—not because they really need anything of the kind."

Saturday Night, Toronto, the paper which has taken the lead in this Canadian crusade against the department-stores, alleges that they make their money by downright dishonesty. The editor acknowledges that he would "have thought any man crazy had he told him of the tricks he has discovered in the daily traffic of the department-stores." We select a few of the long list of frauds alleged against Canadian department-stores, and exposed in *Saturday Night*. Each case had been separately treated by the paper:

Spools of silk: The wood bulging in the center. There is

MONOPOLIZED.

—*Ram's Horn, Chicago.*

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hardly any silk on them. Garden and flower-seeds: Packed specially for the department-stores. "Marked down" to twenty-five cents, the package contains only as much as could be bought for twelve cents at a small store. Seidlitz powders: Made of alum and other ingredients not used in real Seidlitz powders. Citrate of magnesia, offered at a bargain for 40 cents a pound: Composed almost entirely of white sugar, will not fizz, and is worth about 5 cents a pound. Blood purifier, sold for 35 cents a bottle: worth 5 cents a gallon. Berlin wool: 16 skeins weigh only 12 ounces, instead of a pound. Wall paper, "worth $1 the piece": Found to be out-of-date paper that never sold for more than 50 cents at the regular dealers. "Our special gold watches, sold at the low price of $39.40": Regular jewelers never charged more than $31.50 for them. Tea, sold for 25 cents a pound, advertised as "worth 40 cents": Can be had at any retailers' for 10 or 12 cents, if he keeps such poor stuff in stock. "Forty-two inch diagonal twill serge, regular price 25 cents. Friday, 15 cents": Sold for 10 cents in a straight dry-goods store.

Saturday Night nevertheless fears that the whole agitation will be useless unless it is kept up with unflagging zeal. The paper says:

"Those newspapers that have taken up this question—there are nearly one hundred of them in Ontario and about one hundred and twenty of them in Canada, so far as I know—should not abate their zeal in the least. The exposure of the practises of the Barnums of business should be as sleepless and persistent as the advertisements with which the people everywhere are lured into trusting their cash by mail to these people who are bent upon squeezing the spot cash out of the country as one squeezes water out of a sponge. When a fraud is detected it should be republished in a hundred newspapers, for in the nature of things it is impossible to happen upon all the tricks that are played, or upon, perhaps, more than one in every twenty."

FRANCE AND THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

ALL Europe thinks that the Emperor of Germany is anxious to organize an anti-British coalition, and all Europe acknowledges that the success of such an undertaking depends upon the attitude of France. Hence much interest is shown in the effect of William II.'s persistent efforts to win the French. The *France* and the *Gaulois* recently made a bet on the subject. The latter paper asserted that the French people do not want the Emperor at their exposition in 1900. The question was put to a number of prominent writers, and the *Gaulois* won, as most answers were to the effect that Alsace-Lorraine must be given back. But as the list contained such names as Mme. Adam, Cassagnac, etc., the *France* declares the trial unfair, and offers to bet 1,000 francs that a popular vote would be in favor of the Emperor. The bet was not taken. At any rate Frenchmen are very much interested in the Emperor. One of the most popular books in France just now is Henry May's "Une Education imperiale," in which the Emperor's early life is described by his French teacher. The tenor of the book may be judged from the following passage:

"I often thought that William II.'s age could well be compared with the age of Louis XIV., if France were still monarchic and he the King of France. He would have electrified us by his love of display, his cavalier spirit, and his restless energy. He would have led the way for Frenchmen in art and science, in everything good and beautiful, and in things military they would have followed him with that enthusiasm peculiar to them. I really believe that, if the Emperor had taken the first train to Paris after his telegram to Mme. Carnot or his release of the French officers arrested as spies, the boulevards would have received him joyfully."

Emperor William sent 10,000 francs with his condolences while Paris was mourning the death of her most aristocratic women in consequence of the burning of the Charity Fair. The object of the fair, he said, should not be defeated by the accident. Nearly every French paper has commented at length upon this. The *Figaro* says:

"Tho we may dislike the Emperor's love of publicity, we can not deny that he is very thoughtful, well versed in international courtesy, and imbued with a strong sense of duty as head of the state. That he wishes to reconcile the French to the possibility of a visit is too childish an idea for us to believe. Germany has been invited officially to take part in the exposition, hence the Emperor can not be prevented from visiting us if he chooses to do so. No, he wishes to bridge the bloody chasm between the two nations, and that is why he, himself a believer in God, has been instrumental in causing Felix Faure also to pronounce the name of the Most High."

The *Libre Parole* and the *Autorité* declare that France will never, never become reconciled to the loss of Alsace and Lorraine. Cassagnac, in answer to a conciliatory remark in the *Figaro*, writes in the *Autorité* as follows:

"No, sir, no, a thousand times no, I say. We must not forget our country for the sake of humanity. Humanity certainly has rights. But our country has many more, has every right. And my patriotism leads me to shout for my country, tho I may be the last to do so. Let the whole human race be lost, I say, if only my country is saved!"

Cassagnac prophesies a most terrible war if the Emperor were to set foot in Paris, the sublime, the holy, the center of civilization. The *Gaulois* says:

"The Emperor's telegram has surprised and charmed us, it was so full of human kindness and so chivalrous. The Imperial gift also surprised us, but it disturbs us. We are grateful, but we fear that the cranks among us may take hold of the occasion to revive a hatred which the Emperor wishes to remove. Therefore we think it would have been better if the Emperor had confined his expressions of sympathy to a message only. There will not be wanting people who will say that the 10,000 francs may be deducted from the war indemnity, and such people should not be given a chance to speak."

As a young man the Emperor was told that France would never be friendly to Germany unless Alsace-Lorraine were returned to her. His answer was, "We'll see!" — *Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Twenty-Four Hour Day.—The Belgian Government, following in the wake of Italy, has introduced the twenty-four-hour day on its railroads. Thus 1 P.M. is now 13 o'clock, and 12 P.M. is 24 o'clock. Like all innovations, this one has called forth complaints. The correspondent of the *Volks-Zeitung*, Cologne, says:

"Suppose you intend to take the Cologne express. You look through the time-tables, and find that it leaves at 23:26. How are you to know that this means 11:26 P.M.? Again, you board the 5:40 A.M. train at Cologne, and are horrified to discover that it reaches Brussels at 21:29—in reality 9:29 P.M. Surely the current division of time in half days of twelve hours each is much more satisfactory! The majority of the people can not see the necessity of the change. True, the twenty-four-hour day was introduced in Italy quite a while ago, and the people are getting used to it. But there is really no necessity for it. It is also said that Switzerland will adopt the new division of time; but in the case of Switzerland there would be reason in this madness. Geneva is the center of the watch- and clock-making industries, and if the twenty-four-hour day is introduced, manufacturers will find their business booming, as every one will be forced to buy a twenty-four-hour timepiece."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, however, regards these complaints as foolish, and says:

"We believe the Belgians will get used to the new division of time as easily as the Italians. It is not at all difficult to get familiar with it. From 0 to 12 indicates the hours before noon, subtract 12 from every higher number, and you have the afternoon time according to the prevalent system. Surely this is simple enough. There is no doubt that the old style is responsible for many mistakes in railroad traveling. The reform, therefore, should be welcomed by all friends of progress in the system of international transportation." — *Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

A FRENCHMAN IN TURKEY.

CONCERNING the Turk and his attitude toward the stranger within his gates, there is no disputing the variety of opinion. Apropos of this M. de Launay, in the recent numbers of the *Revue Bleue*, recounts some of his personal experiences in the Turkish domain, both in the home on feast days, and with the Turkish functionary, who, it appears, is nothing if not picturesque.

His account of reviewing a barefooted Turkish regiment, which was mobilized to prevent his taking a snap-shot of an old palace, is a most amazing picture.

This was at Rhodes, the resident city of the governor-general of the Archipelago, whom M. de Launay had previously met in a little village of Asia, and whose authority he had obtained to go through the interior of Rhodes for the purpose of making geological observations. He had found the governor a truly charming man, an Albanian,' speaking French well, and making use of it to express his desire to make his subordinates happy; a poet, having composed some estimable Greek verses; a thinker, having written a work on the "Happiness of the World;" a pious Mussulman, employing the moments which the complicated administration of his province and the compiling of his philosophical treatises left him in saying his prayers in public. His rather animal face, with its heavy jaw, high cheek-bones, hooked nose, small, piercing eyes too close together, was softened for the interview; he made a thousand protestations telling how rejoiced he was that European competition permitted the introduction of some reforms always unwelcome in the beginning, "because," said he with an expressive smile, "these poor people are so ignorant that we must do them good despotically, in spite of themselves." Finally, he assured his visitor that he had sent ahead a despatch, which he read aloud, allowing him the right to go everywhere and facilitating his labor in every way. M. de Launay proceeds with his story as follows:

"When I arrived at Rhodes, I found in reality all the gates closed that should have been open to me. Besides, what astonished me not a little, from one of those indiscretions easy to occur in such countries as this, I found out that the real text of the governor was exactly opposite what he had read to me, inviting them to treat me liberally to good words, but to let me see only what it was impossible to conceal from me."

This town of Rhodes was in rather an original situation administratively. All the old city of the Chevaliers, its ramparts and venerable ruins of the Middle Ages, is held in respect by the Turks as a fortified place. Some old cannons and artillerymen in tattered uniforms are kept about there to give it the air of being able to resist upon occasion. The practical consequence of this admirable official fiction is that no Christian is allowed to live within the walls. Jews alone, with the Mussulman, partake of the right of sojourning there. Absolute interdiction is made against making a sketch or a photograph in this strong place. The writer learned later that in Turkey, more than elsewhere, laws are played with by those who know how to pass through their meshes, while more honest people are feeling its constraint. Therefore, when he wished to make a photograph of the barracks, once the hospital of the Chevaliers, he disregarded the little speech and the small change that might have made such a thing easy, and with the calm of a clear conscience began to set up his photographic apparatus, when sentinels came running at him threateningly and gave him into the hands of some Turkish soldiers. Through his policeman as interpreter, he modestly solicited leave to continue his walk; he asked to see an officer; he invoked the orders of the governor-general. Without taking the trouble to argue the case they replied that in the fortification the police have nothing to do. It was what they called a conflict of authority.

"Then [continues the writer] seeing that my patience availed nothing, I change my attitude and manifest a bristling indignation almost sincere. Holding the little Turkish soldiers in my glance and pulverizing them under my injuries, I make a frightful row (in French, of which nobody understands a word). I stir up the whole quarter, one, two, three officers, the commander of the place himself. I am for the time superb and very comic, for any one looking on in cold blood; and, finally, as, in this rope-dancers' country, where all defense is in appearance, a European, with a little aplomb, can in reality (thanks to capitulations) go to any lengths, I take myself haughtily away without any one daring to touch me, followed by my police very much abashed; I carry in every fold of my toga the imposing menace of the resentment of all France."

At the house of his supposed protector, the chief of police, with the help of more "aplomb," he makes it clearly understood that he sees through all this trickery, including that of the governor-general. With much humility and talk about the Sultan's orders, the chief finally gives him a word written in Turkish for the commander of the place.

Upon their return to the barracks, the word is carried by the special policeman (placid as a Roman senator) to a lieutenant, who reads it attentively. A change comes over his face. Suddenly, by an admirable bit of acting, the lieutenant quickly gives an order and hastens toward the stranger. The commander, almost running, also approaches.

"They did not know who I was. Why had I not given my name? But since it is I, I had only to give my orders and everything was at my disposal. Then they make me inspect all the barracks, where, at the word of command, the soldiers, barefooted, rise up at the end of their straw-beds when I arrive; they show me the armament; they make me taste the rations (which I could well have dispensed with), and the commander offered me his coffee, which I deigned to accept with condescension. Then when I had ended my review, they conducted me back to the gate; the sentinels presented arms, they exchanged salutes, and I gravely took myself off. 'Ah!' said I to my interpreter when we were alone, 'what is the meaning of this story?'"

The solution of the enigma was discovered by chance, later on:

"At the sight of my name written in Turkish, the officers, who never have been able to read a proper name in their language—particularly my own, since all the vowels are, in Turkish, suppressed or replaced by accents—had taken me for a certain envoy of note announced the same day by a special official of the Sultan. And I often wonder how the real envoy was received when he finally arrived."

This mock-heroic adventure was not the only one which brought out in high lights the ever-present suspicion of some secret political mission, as well as the "excessive duplicity" of the Turkish functionary. Adventures followed thick and fast (all highly amusing) up to the last moment.

The last to occur was on the deck of the homeward-bound English steamer, after the interminable formalities of the custom-house and the inspection of the passport were quite finished. The vessel was still at anchor. M. de Launay would make use of the neutral ground and make a little sketch of the picturesque fortress just above them. A small boat immediately left the quay and made toward him:

"*Diable!* thought I, would it really be so dangerous to sketch these ruined walls? Are they coming to arrest me for it? This impression of trouble increased as the officer advanced toward me, and said that he had come on the part of the governor. 'Why?'

"'Because one day you broke from the fortress some bits of rock which you said to the Kaïmakan were iron minerals. The Kaïmakan wishes to see them.'

"What was to be done? The specimens were in a box in the hold of the vessel; besides, they were by no means iron minerals.

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I had said this at random, finding it too long to explain to a Turkish prefect the interest I found in examining under a microscope a Trachyte containing hornblende. I did not hesitate. I drew from my pocket a fragment which remained there forgotten. 'Here,' said I, 'this rock contains from 20 to 25 per cent. of iron.' As if something very precious, he took the pebble, wrapping it in many leaves of paper. Then satisfied he took leave of me, and I remained leaning on the steamer-rail, thinking that perhaps Issisk Bey would add to his other grand projects some big furnaces for extracting iron out of this volcanic rock."—*Translated and condensed for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

What the Postage-Stamp Did for the Queen.—Apropos of the Queen's Jubilee, Emily Crawford, in the course of a long reminiscent article in *The Contemporary Review* for June, tells what an important influence the penny-postage stamp exerted in making Queen Victoria popular. She writes:

"The Queen has witnessed the entire growth of the nervous system given to the planet by electric telegraphy—a growth mainly due to British enterprise. It was held in germ by the penny postage that began early in her reign. The Queen's head, when the Queen was young and her profile pretty, became on envelopes and newspaper-wrappers the symbol of cheap and rapid communication by letter. No circumstance that I can think of helped more to build up that popularity, which has become the instrument of so much good, than the penny postage-stamp. We do not think of it now because we are so used to it. But I can remember the time when the Queen's head, as the postage-stamp was then called, was new to many. In the prestige that cheap arrangement brought her she much more than made up for the prerogatives she waived in her attempts to be a true constitutional Queen. The Queen's head had formerly been only seen over public houses. But Rowland Hill brought home to every family where a letter was delivered the idea of a young Queen who had come to reign on a quite new and superior basis. A mania for postage-stamps sprang up. Stamp fanatics promised thousands of pounds for benevolent objects if so many stamps that had passed through the post-office could be furnished them against a certain date. Louis Napoleon was so much struck with the increased prestige of the Queen through the penny stamp that when elected President he lost no time in having a three-half-penny stamp struck with his profile on it. Doubtless it helped to open his road to empire."

The Chinese Wheelbarrow.—"In a paper presented at the Institute of Civil Engineers by Charles Wayne," says *The Railway and Engineering Review*, "it is stated that the Chinese barrow is a decided improvement on the barrows used in Western countries, for it is so constructed that the load is carried directly over the wheel instead of being between the wheel and the man propelling it. The roads in the northern part of China especially are little more than narrow footways, sometimes paved with blocks of stone, but entirely unfitted for ordinary four-wheeled vehicles. As a consequence both freight and passengers are carried on barrows, the passengers being seated with their backs to the wheel and legs overhanging somewhat after the fashion of travel on an Irish jaunting-car. This barrow has a wheel 3 feet in diameter and 1¼ inches wide on the tire, located in the center of the frame carrying the load. A latticed box covers the wheel and the load is distributed on two braced and latticed steps projecting on each side of the wheel. The wheelbarrow is usually made of oak, has an extreme length of 6 feet 6 inches, an extreme width of 3 feet 2 inches, and a height of 3 feet 6 inches to top of wheel-frame. It weighs 120 pounds and the cost of construction in China is about $4. Boxes, bales of goods or other freight are securely lashed by rope, and the charge for an average load depending in weight upon the state of the road is about 34 cents per mile. Two passengers on each side, or four in all, are carried at the rate of 4½ cents per mile for the four. The lower passenger rate is explained by the fact that the freight rate includes loading and unloading, whereas passengers do this work for themselves. In the foreign settlements of Shanghai this barrow is extensively used for carrying passengers and freight. In connection with the cotton-mills there one man will wheel six women a distance of about 3 miles twice a day for 34 cents per month. About 4,000 licenses are issued per month in Shanghai, for buyers plying for hire, at a monthly fee of 23 cents."

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Protestants and Catholics in Madagascar.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

I see in the last number of THE DIGEST something in regard to the affairs in Madagascar, stating that the children enrolled in Protestant missionary schools are, of their own accord, transferred to the Catholic schools. I translate the following from *L'Italia Evangelica*, the organ of the evangelical churches of Italy.

"Persecution has not yet ceased in Madagascar. The Jesuits never relinquish this unless forced to do so. They continue to accuse English missionaries of connivance with the rebels, and even of selling them arms. Nor have they spared M. Escande, a French evangelical missionary, who with great zeal labors to expose their infamous projects. It seems, however, that the French Government is beginning to open its eyes, and that the end will be the confusion of the Jesuits. Meanwhile, wherever they can they continue, with the aid of certain military men, the Mohammedan system of the violent conversion of the natives.

"For instance, at Ambohimasina a subaltern officer, commander of a military post and a friend of a Jesuit missionary, called the headman of a village, and asked him if he were a Protestant. On his answering 'Yes,' the officer gave him a blow over the head which drew blood, and the poor native yielded and became Catholic. The officer then ordered the Protestant teacher to report to the chief military commander of the district. On arriving at the gate of the city the teacher was brought to the commandant by a Jesuit father, who urged him in vain to change his religion. The subaltern officer raised his stick above the head of the teacher, and with threats demanded whether or not he would obey the advice of the priest. The terrified teacher yielded, and the next day he enrolled one hundred and fifty pupils as Catholics."

H. L. BOLTWOOD.

EVANSTON, ILL.

Is the Turkish Bath Dangerous in Heart Disease?

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

The recent comments of *The Hospital*, an English medical journal, which were republished in THE LITERARY DIGEST of May 29, on a death which took place in a Turkish bath in London, are calculated to make a false impression on the public mind in regard to the use and value of Turkish baths both as a preventive of disease and as a remedial agent.

A person suffering from organic disease of the heart is of course liable to die suddenly anywhere. Such a person might die in a Turkish bath or in a church or in a bed in a private house. I have never known a death from that disease to occur in a Turkish bath in this country. Should a person, however, who was suffering from heart disease, die in a Turkish bath, the bath might not be any more the cause of the death than would the church or the private house in which this death might occur.

I have been connected with Turkish baths for the last thirty-five years, having constructed the first bath of that kind in the city of New York, and having visited at one time all the principal Turkish baths in Europe. We have given hundreds of thousands of baths in our establishment, including many persons suffering from organic difficulties of the heart, and have never had a death from any disease in the baths yet—altho we are aware of the fact that a person suffering from heart disease might drop dead in the Turkish baths as well as in the street, in a horse-car, or while sitting at table.

The usual temperature of the baths is not "from 250° to 300°," as stated in *The Hospital*, altho these degrees of heat may be used occasionally for special purposes. The average temperature of Turkish baths is from 150° to 185°. Instead of the bath being dangerous to life it is a preservative of life. Nearly all forms of chronic difficulties, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, and other chronic ailments that are caused by impurities in the blood or by imperfect circulation, will derive more benefit from Turkish baths than from any other agency. Almost all diseases have their origin either in impurities of the blood or from obstructed circulation. These impurities are worked out in the Turkish baths through the pores of the skin, and the blood thus becomes purified. The circulation at the surface is also greatly increased by the application first of pure heated air; second, by thorough massage of the whole body; third, by the use of water varying in temperature from warm to cold, which secures an active circulation of blood through the entire system.

Medical journals devoted to the treatment of disease entirely by drugs are very likely to call the attention of the public to any accident that might occur in a Turkish bath, whether the bath was in any way responsible for this accident or not. The facts are, that there are thousands of people who either die or are greatly injured by the use and abuse of drugs to each one injured by baths.

E. P. MILLER, M.D.

NEW YORK CITY.

Science reports that Dr. Nansen's proposed lecture before the Geographical Society at Rome has been abandoned because the society was unable to pay the terms demanded.

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BUSINESS SITUATION.

Trade reports are more hopeful, the features being increased railway earnings and bank clearings. Business failures for the week ending June 12 were, according to *Bradstreet's*, 256 compared with 197 the previous week, 234 in 1896, and 232, 227, and 303 back to 1893. *Dun's Review* gives 262 to 246 last year.

Moderate but Distinct Gain.—"The gain in business continues, not without fluctuations and at the best moderate, but yet distinct. It is still in quantities rather than prices, altho in some branches an advance in prices appears, but on the whole the number of hands employed, the volume of new orders, and the amount of work done are slowly increasing. Prospect of good crops of wheat and cotton help, growing demand from dealers whose stocks a gradually gaining consumption depletes also helps, and in the money and exchange market large buying of American securities has an influence. Foreign purchases of stocks exceeded sales for the week by about 50,000 shares, and meanwhile commercial bills against products to be moved hereafter are larger than the market will take. The outgo of gold means only that a price sufficient to cover loss by shipment is paid, and the slackened call for commercial loans this week is but evidence that preparations to carry extraordinary stocks of raw material against future operations have been completed by many large manufacturers. Money coming hither from the West even as late as June 10, with great crops near at hand, indicates a healthy condition at the West.

"Indications of the volume of business are seen in clearing-house exchanges, which for the week exceed last year's 8.7 per cent., and in railroad earnings which amount, in the United States alone, to $34,708,987 on roads reported by *Dun's Review* for May, 3.3 per cent. larger than last year, and .3 per cent. larger than 1892. The fourth week of May was the best, and the return is the best this year, January showing in comparison with 1892 a decrease of 6.8 per cent., February 11.0., March 5.5, April 4.1, and May .3 per cent. gain. East-bound tonnage from Chicago is larger than in 1893, for two weeks 100,034, against 98,720 tons. Stocks have gradually advanced the past week, averaging for railroads $1.25 higher for the sixty most active stocks, and $2.16 for trusts, and the strong undertone, with continued foreign buying, prevented reactions.—*Dun's Review, June 12.*

Better than a Year Ago.—"Notwithstanding cool, wet weather, which checked the distribution of seasonable goods, disappointment at the restriction of distribution of merchandise in the spring and early summer is giving way to hopefulness for the fall trade. Business is better than a year ago. The volume is larger and there are more people employed than prior to the last Presidential election. The movement of merchandise in the past five months has been disappointing, but jobbers are beginning to report fair orders for fall delivery. The encouraging features announced this week are the improvement in May railroad earnings and the advance in the price of Bessemer pig iron, altho the latter is less significant than some reports indicate. Manufacturers of woolens are more hopeful, the outlook for higher prices stimulating speculative demand for both raw and manufactured products. Crop prospects, except in Oregon and Washington, where rain is needed, continue favorable. Hot and forcing weather with showers throughout the Gulf States has had an excellent effect on cotton and corn, which has stimulated demand for merchandise."—*Bradstreet's, June 12.*

Tendency of Prices.—"*Bradstreet's* prices index number, June 1, covering quotations for 98 staple articles, merchandise, produce, and live stock, is 72,828 compared with 74,193 on May 1, thus continuing the downward tendency of quotations which had begun to show itself by April 1 this year, after an advance from 67,782 on July 1, 1896 (the lowest point during the period of depression), to 75,044 on January 1, 1897. Out of 106 articles quoted only 21 were higher June 1 than on May 1, 51 were lower and 34 unchanged. Among those which were lower are 23 food products, leather, wool, cotton goods, steel, timber, chemicals, coal, coke and rubber. This week's prices movement includes advances for tea, wheat, Indian corn, oats, coffee, sugar, and pig iron; steadiness on the part of prints, coal, lumber, steel billets, petroleum, pork and flour, and declines for cotton, lard, turpentine, and rosin pointing to a tendency to reverse last month's weakness in quotations."—*Bradstreet's, June 12.*

Canadian Depression.—"Prolonged wet weather has had a depressing effect on general trade in the Canadian Dominion, tending to make mercantile collections more difficult. Crops continue backward, and tariff uncertainty adds to trade depression. Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, and Halifax amount to $24,887,000 this week, compared with $22,791,000 last week and $20,973,000 in the like week a year ago. There are 38 business failures reported from the Canadian Dominion this week, compared with 37 last week, 38 in the week a year ago, and 21 two years ago. [*Dun's Review:* 30 to 27 last year].—*Bradstreet's, June 12.*

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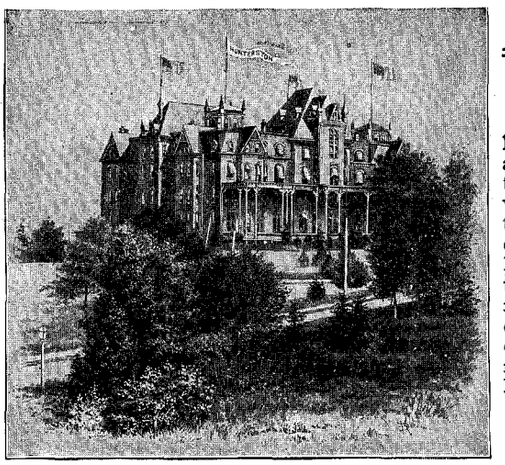

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Current Events.

Monday, June 7.

In the Senate the lumber schedule is passed after considerable opposition. . . . The House passes several minor bills and adjourns to Thursday by a close vote, the minority insisting on consideration of the Cuban question. . . . William J. Calhoun, special commissioner, returns from Cuba. . . . Congressman Paul J. Sorg announces his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator from Ohio. . . . The Standard Oil Works, Cleveland, Ohio, shut down. . . . The Woolson Spice Company, of Toledo, Ohio, is reorganized by Havemeyer interests. . .

Liberal criticize Sagasta for refusing the premiership; at a cabinet meeting a despatch is read announcing that President McKinley had given assurances of sympathy with Spain. . . . Turks are said to be committing excesses in Thessaly and Epirus.

Tuesday, June 8.

The Senate takes up the agricultural schedule of the tariff; Mr. Bacon's (Dem., Georgia) amendment placing twenty per cent. ad-valorem duty on raw cotton is adopted by 42 to 19; the Republican caucus adopts a new sugar schedule and decides to vote solidly on all schedules. . . . Henry M. Hoyt, of Pennsylvania, is nominated for Assistant Attorney-General. . . . W. J. Calhoun reports on Cuba to the President. . . . The Provisional National Committee of the Silver Republican Party convenes in Chicago, thirty-two States being represented. . . . Trials of officials of the American Tobacco Company under anti-trust laws begins in New York. . . . Suit is brought against the Traders' Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City, under the Sherman anti-trust law. . . . Commander George E. Wingate, U. S. N., dies in Malden, Mass.

The Czar receives John W. Foster, American seal commissioner. . . . Representatives of the powers will visit Thessaly in pursuance of peace negotiations.

Wednesday, June 9.

In the Senate Mr. Cannon advocates an export bounty on agricultural products. . . . The State Department has a joint report from the Ruiz commission and a supplemental report by Consul-General Lee. . . . The President nominates Henry L. Wilson, of Washington, minister to Chile; W. J. Powell, of New Jersey, to Haiti; J. G. Leishman, of Pennsylvania, to Switzerland. . . . Bishop Fallows, of Chicago, is elected presiding bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church for three years. . . . Augusta, Me., celebrates its centennial, Chief Justice Fuller delivering an address. . . . Governor Tanner, of Illinois, signs the Allen street-railway bill. . . . Prof. Alvan G. Clark, telescope lens manufacturer, dies in Cambridge, Mass.

The powers submit to the Turkish Government a memorandum regarding the terms of the peace treaty with Greece. . . . The Hawaiian Government concede modified demands of Japan.

Thursday, June 10.

The Senate takes up the sugar schedule of the tariff bill amended to an increase of specific duty over the House vote; the amendment for export bounty on agricultural products is defeated. . . . The House meets and adjourns to Monday. . . . Prof. Jonn B. Moore, of Columbia, is selected to complete the revision of Wharton's International Law Digest for the State Department. . . . The American Book Company sues President G. A. Gates, of Iowa College, at Grinnell for $100,000, for malicious libel. . . . Rev. Robert Ellis Jones, New York, is elected President of Hobart College at Geneva. . . . The General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church meets at Mansfield, Ohio. . . .

It is announced that negotiations for a treaty of commerce between Spain and the United States have reached an advanced stage. . . . A daughter is born to the Czar and Czarina, St. Petersburg. . . . The steamer *Windward* leaves London for Franz Josef Land, to bring back from the Arctic regions members of the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition, who have now spent three winters in the settlement, Elmwood, near Cape Flora.

Friday, June 11.

In the Senate (alone in session) a Republican caucus amendment to the sugar schedule is passed by a vote of 32 to 30. . . . President McKinley speaks at the Nashville, Tenn., centennial exposition. . . . The Indiana supreme court decides that the Indianapolis three-cent fare law is constitutional, conflicting with the recent Federal court decision.

A British expedition on the Afghan frontier is attacked by hostile natives; several British officers and many of the Indian troops are killed. . . . It is said that a definite treaty of alliance between France and Russia will be signed shortly by the Czar. . . . Dr. Sanarelli, of Montevideo, announces that he has discovered the bacillus of yellow fever and calls it "ichteroid." . . . It is said that Captain-General Weyler's resignation has been received in Madrid.

Saturday, June 12.

The Senate (alone in session) discusses the sugar schedule; Republican Senators caucus on the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty; Chairman Aldrich of the finance committee is ill. . . . Damage by floods in New England is estimated at $500,000; eleven lives were lost. . . . Princeton defeats Yale at baseball.

An earthquake kills several people in Calcutta.

Sunday, June 13.

Baccalaureate sermons are preached at Princeton, Cornell, and other colleges. . . . The official report of Captain Stouch on the Indian trouble in Montana is published.

An attempt is made to assassinate President Faure as he drove to the races, a bomb exploding near his carriage; two arrests were made. . . . The Sultan appeals to the Czar and the Emperor William to support his claim to annex Thessaly.

Have You Asthma or Hay-Fever?

Medical Science at last reports a positive cure for Asthma and Hay-fever in the wonderful Kola Plant, a new botanical discovery found on the Congo River, West Africa. Its cures are really marvelous. Rev. J. L. Combs, of Martinsburg, West Va., writes that it cured him of Asthma of thirty years' standing, and Hon. L. G. Clute, of Greeley, Iowa, testifies that for three years he had to sleep propped up in a chair in Hay-fever season, being unable to lie down night or day. The Kola Plant cured him at once. Mr. Alfred C. Lewis, editor of the *Farmer's Magazine*, was also cured when he could not lie down for fear of choking, being always worse in Hay-fever season. Others of our readers give similar testimony, proving it truly a wonderful remedy. If you suffer from Asthma or Hay-fever we advise you to send your address to the Kola Importing Co., 1164 Broadway, New York, who to prove its power will send a Large Case by mail free to every reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who needs it. All they ask in return is that when cured yourself you will tell your neighbors about it. It costs you nothing and you should surely try it.

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PERSONALS.

M. RAILLI, the Greek premier who succeeded M. Delyannis, is said to be very attractive socially. He knows the ancient Greek classics well. He speaks several languages fluently—notably English, French, and German. Notwithstanding his busy life, he finds time to go into society, where he has the reputation of being a brilliant and entertaining conversationalist. His brother, who is a doctor in Athens, practises medicine in a rather dilettante fashion, being really better known as a sportsman. His father was a highly distinguished professor of commercial law at the University of Athens, and was a Cabinet Minister for some time. M. Railli is still very rich, altho he has spent a considerable amount in propagating his political views.

THE FIRST WOMAN GRADUATE from the Union Theological Seminary (Presbyterian, New York) is Miss Emilie Grace Briggs, daughter of Prof. Charles A. Briggs, of the Seminary faculty. Miss Briggs is in her twenty-first year, and, before entering the seminary, was educated at a private school. She carried off first honors at the seminary, passing all the men. Miss Briggs is the first to receive the degree of bachelor of divinity, conferred by the seminary for the first time last month. There were thirty-two other members of the class.

TWO of the most popular women in Cleveland, Ohio., are the Rev. Marion Murdock and the Rev. Florence Buck. They are joint pastors of the Church of the Unity, which means that they live together, supervise the same clubs, do visiting and charity work together, and preach and alternate Sundays from the same pulpit. Remarkable to relate, all this has continued for five years without a single jar. "They form a remarkably strong combination of magnetism and intellect," some one remarked, after spending an hour in their company. In the pulpit they wear gowns of black silk, made in conventional style, with plain white linen collars and cuffs and formal ties.—*Fashion, New York.*

FROM the well-informed "Man of Kent" we learn that "Mr. Herbert Spencer is now staying in a furnished house at Brighton. He is anxious to bring the biological part of his work up to date, and has five secretaries at work helping him. Of course, he accepts none of their work without rigid scrutiny. Unfortunately his health is so feeble that he is only able to manage at intervals an hour's work in a day. Mr. Spencer divides his year thus—three months in London, then three months in Brighton, then three months in a country farmhouse, and then three months in London, again."—*The American, Philadelphia.*

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, who has just celebrated her seventy-seventh birthday, is ill and not expected to recover. She has long been an invalid, and will leave at her death a magnificent memorial of her achievements as a pioneer in the work of nursing the sick and wounded on an organized plan in the shape of a nurses' home, to which she devoted the $400,000 subscribed by the English people as a national testimonial of gratitude at the close of the Crimean war, the horrors of which she did so much to alleviate.—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

WILLIAM F. POWELL (colored), the newly appointed Minister to Haiti, was born in Troy in 1847. After being graduated from the public schools in New York city he studied at the New York School of Pharmacy. He adopted teaching as a profession, and has gained a high reputation as a teacher. "By hard work," says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, "he gradually surmounted all obstacles, and fourteen years ago was appointed principal of the colored schools of Camden, a position he now holds. He has served with much credit, and is extremely popular with all classes. He is also a member of the board of examiners of applicants for teachers' certificates. He is one of the main advocates in the establishing of the Camden high school, and for several years was one of the instructors. Mr. Powell entered political life during the reconstruction days of Virginia, at the constitutional convention. He has been offered several political positions, but has always declined. For the last score of years he has been actively identified with the political fortunes of New Jersey, and is a forcible, earnest, and energetic speaker."

A Profitable Study.

The announcement in another column of the course in shorthand supplied by Chas. F. Young 148 Montague Street, Brooklyn, should interest many readers. The course embraces 10 practical lessons. Sent by mail for $3.00 and the thoroughness of instruction is attested by a large number of well known men including Rev. Geo. Pentecost, D.D., who says "I would not part with what I have acquired under his skill and instruction for twenty times the cost of time and money."

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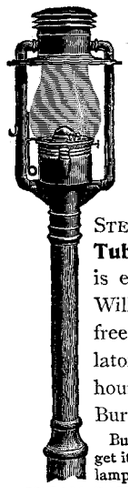

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Problem 207.

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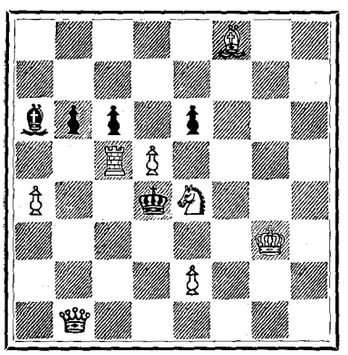
Black—Five Pieces.

K on Q 5; B on Q R 3; Ps on K 3, Q B 3, Q Kt 3.



White—Eight Pieces.

K on K Kt 3; Q on Q Kt sq; B on K B 8; Kt on K 4; R on Q B 5; Ps on K 2, Q 5, Q R 4.

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2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	39 R—B 6 ch	R x R
3 B—Kt 5	Kt—B 3	40 P x R ch	K x P
4 Castles	Kt x P	41 R—Q 2	Kt—K 4 ch
5 P—Q 4	B—K 2	42 K x P	Kt—Kt 3 ch
6 Q—K 2	Kt—Q 3	43 K—K 3	K—K 4
7 B x Kt	Kt P x B	44 R—K B 2	P—B 4
8 P x P	Kt—Kt 2	45 P—Kt 4	P—Q 5 ch
9 Kt—Q 4 (a)	Castles	46 K—Q 2	P—B 5
10 Kt—B 5	P—Q 4	47 P—Kt 5	P—B 6 ch
11 Q—Kt 4	B x Kt	48 K—B 2	K—K 5
12 Q x B	Q—B sq	49 R—K 2 ch	K—Q 4
13 Q x Q	Q R x Q	50 R—K 8	Kt—K 4
14 B—K 3	P—Q B 4	51 K—Kt 3	P—Q 6
15 Kt—Q 2	P—Q R 4 (b)	52 R—Q 8 ch	K—K 5
16 P—K B 4	P—B 4	53 R—Q Kt 8	P—Q 7
17 K R—Q sq	K R—Q sq	54 K—B 2	Kt—B 3
18 P—Q Kt 3	K—B 2	55 R—K 8 ch	K—B 4
19 K—B sq	K—K 3	56 R—B 8 ch	K x P
20 Kt—B 3	P—R 3	57 R—B 2	Kt—Q 5 ch
21 P—B 3	K R—Kt sq	58 K—Q sq	Kt—B 4
22 P—K R 4	Kt—Q sq	59 R x P	Kt—K 6 ch
23 P—QKt4 (c)	R P x P	60 K—B sq	P x R ch
24 P x P	P x P	61 K x P	K—B 5
25 Kt—Q 4 ch	K—Q 2	62 K—B sq	Kt—B 5
26 Kt x P	P—B 3	63 K—B 2	Kt—R 4
27 Kt x B	K x Kt	64 K—Q 3	K—K 4
28 B—B5 ch (d)	K—K 3	65 K—K 3	K—Q 4
29 K—B 2	P—Kt 4	66 K—Q 3	K—B 4
30 R P x P	P x P	67 K—Q 2	K—Q 5
31 R—R sq (e)	P x P (f)	68 K—B 2	K—B 5
32 R—R 6 ch	K—B 4 (g)	69 K—Kt 2	K—Q 6
33 R—K sq	R—Kt 3 (h)	70 K—Kt sq	K—B 6
34 R—R 8	R—R sq (i)	71 K—B sq	Kt—B 5
35 R—K 2	Kt—K 3 (j)	72 K—Kt sq	K—Q 7
36 R x R	Kt x R	73 Resigns.	
37 R—B 8 ch	K—K 3		

Notes by Pillsbury and Showalter.

(a) Varying from the seventh game, where Kt—B 3 was here played.

(b) If 15 P—B 5, 16 P—Q Kt 3, and if P—B 6, 17 Kt—Kt sq, P—Q B 4; 18 Kt x P, P—Q 5; 19 Kt—Q 5, with a Pawn ahead.

(c) Probably premature; the preparatory move, 23 P—R 3, was better; also, 23 P—R 5 looks very strong.

(d) P—B 5 would have made Black's game extremely difficult to defend.

(e) After 31 P—Kt 3, P x P; 32 P x P, R—B 5; 33 K—B 3, K—B 4, and should win.

(f) Hazardous; 31 Kt—B 2 was probably better.

(g) 32 K x P looks very dangerous at least.

(h) 33 R—K sq; 34 K—B 3, Kt—K 3; 35 P—Kt 4 ch, K—Kt 4 (if P x P *e. p.*, 36 R—B 6 ch, and mates in three moves more); 36 Q R—K R sq, Kt—Kt 2; 37 R—R 7, and should win.

(i) 34 Kt—K 3 at once was far superior.

(j) The sacrifice of the exchange is, of course, forced, but gives Black a good game.

(k) Ill-judged; 47 R—B 5 ch, followed by R—Q Kt 5, seems to draw.

TWENTIETH GAME.

Queen's Pawn Opening.

SHOWALTER. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*	SHOWALTER. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	25 Kt x Q	P—K 4
2 P—K 3	Kt—K B 3	26 R—K sq	P—K 5
3 B—Q 3	Kt—B 3	27 R—B 2	P—B 4
4 P—K B4 (a)	Kt—Q Kt 5	28 Kt—R 4	P—Q 5
5 Kt—K B 3 (b)	Kt x B ch	29 P x P	P x P
6 P x Kt	P—K 3	30 Kt—Kt 2	B—R 3
7 Castles	B—K 2	31 R—Q B2 (k)	P—Q 6
8 Kt—B 3	Castles	32 R—B 6	B—Kt 4
9 B—Q 2	P—Q Kt 3	33 R—B 7	B—Q 3
10 Kt—K5 (c)	B—Kt 2	34 R—B 4 (l)	B x R
11 Q—R 4	P—Q B 4	35 Kt x B	B—B 4 ch
12 P x P (d)	P x P	36 K—B sq	P—K 6
13 Kt—K 2	Q—Kt 3	37 R—Kt sq (m)	R—Q 5
14 Q—B 2 (e)	Q R—B sq	38 P—Kt 3 (n)	P—B 5
15 P—Q Kt 3	B—R 3	39 Kt—K 5	P—K 7 ch
16 R—B 3 (f)	K R—Q sq	40 K—K sq	B—Kt 5 ch
17 R—R 3	P—Kt 3	41 K—B 2	P-K 8 (Q) ch
18 Q—Q sq	Kt—Q 2	42 R x Q	B x R ch
19 Q—K sq (g)	Kt x Kt	43 K x B	K—K 5 ch
20 P x Kt	B x P	44 K—Q 2	R x Kt
21 B—R 5	Q—Kt sq	45 P x P	R—Q 4
22 B x R	R x B	46 P—Kt 4	K—B sq
23 R—B 3 (h)	Q x K P	47 P—Q R 4	K—K sq
24 Q—B 3 (i)	Q x Q	48 Resigns.	

Notes by Emil Kemeny in The Ledger, Philadelphia.

(a) Had White played P—Q B 3 in order to prevent the Kt—Q Kt 5 play, Black would have moved P—K 4. Instead of P—K B 4, White might have played Kt—K B 3.

(b) White could have easily avoided the exchange and the doubling of Q P by moving B—K 2, followed by P—Q B 3. However, the play adopted seems best, for the open Q B file is of great value.

(c) White intends to occupy the Q B 6 square, which would prove of great advantage if Black could be prevented from P—Q B 4 play. Since this can not be done White's maneuver has no value, and causes loss of time. R—B sq, followed by B—K sq, B—R 4, would have been much better.

(d) Q R—B sq was still in order If Black then plays P x P, White answers P x P and maintains a strong position. The exchange of Pawns enables Black to continue Q—Kt 3 with promising attack.

(e) K R—Q sq, followed eventually by B—B 3 or P—Q 4, would perhaps have been better.

(f) Black at this stage of the game had by far the superior position. He threatened with the eventual advance of the Q P and Q B P. Black's game was quite difficult to defend, but White adopted an altogether wrong tactic when he started a premature counter attack on the King's side. Instead of R—B 3 and R—R 3, he might have played K R—K sq, followed eventually by Kt—Q B 3 and Kt—R 4.

(g) B—B 3 was in order. White could not well afford to give up the Q P, for this makes the Black center Pawns irresistible. White played to win the exchange. He achieved it at the cost of two valuable Pawns, and it gave Black a winning game.

(h) Had White played Kt—B 4, Black might have answered B—K 5, and it would have been difficult to get the K R into play.

(i) The exchange of Queens is disadvantageous for White, especially since Black gains the P—K 4 move. Kt—B 4, followed by R—B 2, would probably have been better.

(k) Kt—B 4 was likely to prolong the battle, tho the position was a hopeless one. There seems no way to stop the passed center Pawns. The line of play White adopted does not accomplish more than the Kt—B 4 move, but loses the exchange.

(l) The Rook had no move. If R x P, then B—B 4 ch; if R (B 7)—B sq, then P—Q 7, and if R—B 3, then B—Kt 5.

(m) He could not play Kt x P on account of B x Kt followed by P—Q 7.

(n) To prevent the R—B 5 ch, which, in connection with B—Kt 5, would force a mate in a few moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 204.

B—B 7	Q—Q 8, mate
1. ———	2. ———
K x Kt	
.....	B—K 5, mate
2. ———	2. ———
K—Kt 2	
.....	Q—K R 8, mate
1. ———	2. ———
B x Kt	
.....	Kt—Kt 8, mate
1. ———	2. ———
B—Kt 2	
.....	Q x B, mate
1. ———	2. ———
Any other	

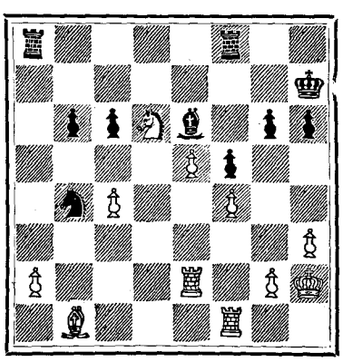
Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. W. F. Furman, Providence, R. I.; F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; J. D. Campbell, Brenham, Tex.; H. J. Hutson, Fruitland, N. Y.; J. L. Clark, Columbus, Neb.; the Rev. M. P. F. Doermann, Chicago; R. J. Moore, Riverton, Ala.; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; Dr. S. W. Close, Gouverneur, N. Y.; F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; R. W. Smith, Wells River, Vt.; J. B. Knoepfler, Lansing, Ia.; N. Hald, Donnebrog, Neb.; George Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; the Rev. H. W. Knox, Belmont, N. Y.; R. D. Tompkins, St. Leuis; J. S. Smith, Linneus, Mo.

V. Brent, New Orleans, sent correct solution of 197.

The Manhattan-Franklin Match.

This match was played on May 31, but at the time of going to press has not been decided. Mr. Steinitz, the referee, adjudicated six of the seven unfinished games, making the score a tie. The Elson-Halpern game has not been decided; but the Franklin Club claims a win. It will be seen from the diagram that Elson is a Pawn ahead, while Halpern's position is not in any sense better than the Franklin player. The position is as follows, White's move:

Halpern (Ten Pieces)—Black.



Elson (Eleven Pieces)—White.

Another remarkable incident connected with this match is the fact that, while Mr. Steinitz has officially decided the Lipschutz-Young game in favor of Lipschutz, he has by letter to the Franklin Club declared that the game is a draw. Whether or not he can reverse his official decision is a question not easily settled. Here is the game:

French Defense.

MR. LIPSCHUTZ. *White.*	MR. J. W. YOUNG. *Black.*	MR. LIPSCHUTZ. *White.*	MR. J. W. YOUNG. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 3	16 Q—K B 2	Kt x Kt
2 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	17 P x Kt	B—K 2
3 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	18 Castles KR	Q R—B sq
4 P—K 5	K Kt—Q 2	19 Q R—Q sq	R—Q B 3
5 P—B 4	P—Q B 4	20 P—R 3	K R—Q B sq
6 P x P	Kt—Q B 3	21 K—R sq	R (B 3)—B 2
7 P—Q R 3	P—Q R 4	22 R—K Kt sq	B—Q Kt 4
8 B—K 3	Kt x B P	23 B—Kt sq	B—Q R 5
9 Kt—B 3	P—B 4	24 R—Q 2	R—B 8
10 B x Kt	B x B	25 B—Q 3	Q—B 2
11 B—Q 3	B—Q 2	26 P—K Kt 4	P x P
12 Kt—Q Kt 5	Castles	27 P x P	R x R ch
13 Q—K 2	Kt—R 2	28 Kt x R	Q—B 8
14 Kt (Kt 5) —Q 4	Q—Kt 3	29 Q—R 2	P—K Kt 3
15 P—B 3	Kt—B 3	30 P—B 5	B—K Kt 4

The New York *Tribune* says: "The match was not a success, and several prominent members of the Manhattans declared that they would never agree to play another match by telegraph." We know that the Franklin Club is not satisfied with the result, as it has not proved anything, and the Philadelphia people believe that they would have won if the games had been finished.

Chess-Nuts.

Some old-time Chess-players, who strolled into the Judiciary Committee-room during the recent cable-match, where the games were reproduced, were puzzled to see that on every board the King stood where the Queen ought to stand, and vice versa. This was readily explained, however, by the statement that this had been done for many years by British players, in honor of Queen Victoria, the piece bearing the crown now representing the Queen instead of the King, as in the days where the royal game had its origin. This has been done in England, it is said, ever since the time of Henry Staunton, a famous Chess-player, who first changed the pieces out of compliment to the then young and beautiful Queen, Victoria. However, while the pieces have thus been changed, the play has not. The crowned head, representing the Queen, does not stay at home near her Castles for self-protection, but skims with rapid movements the whole field of war, just as kings were wont to do, while the quondam Queen, now the King, trembles as of old at the constantly threatening danger of checkmate—*Washington Post.*

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